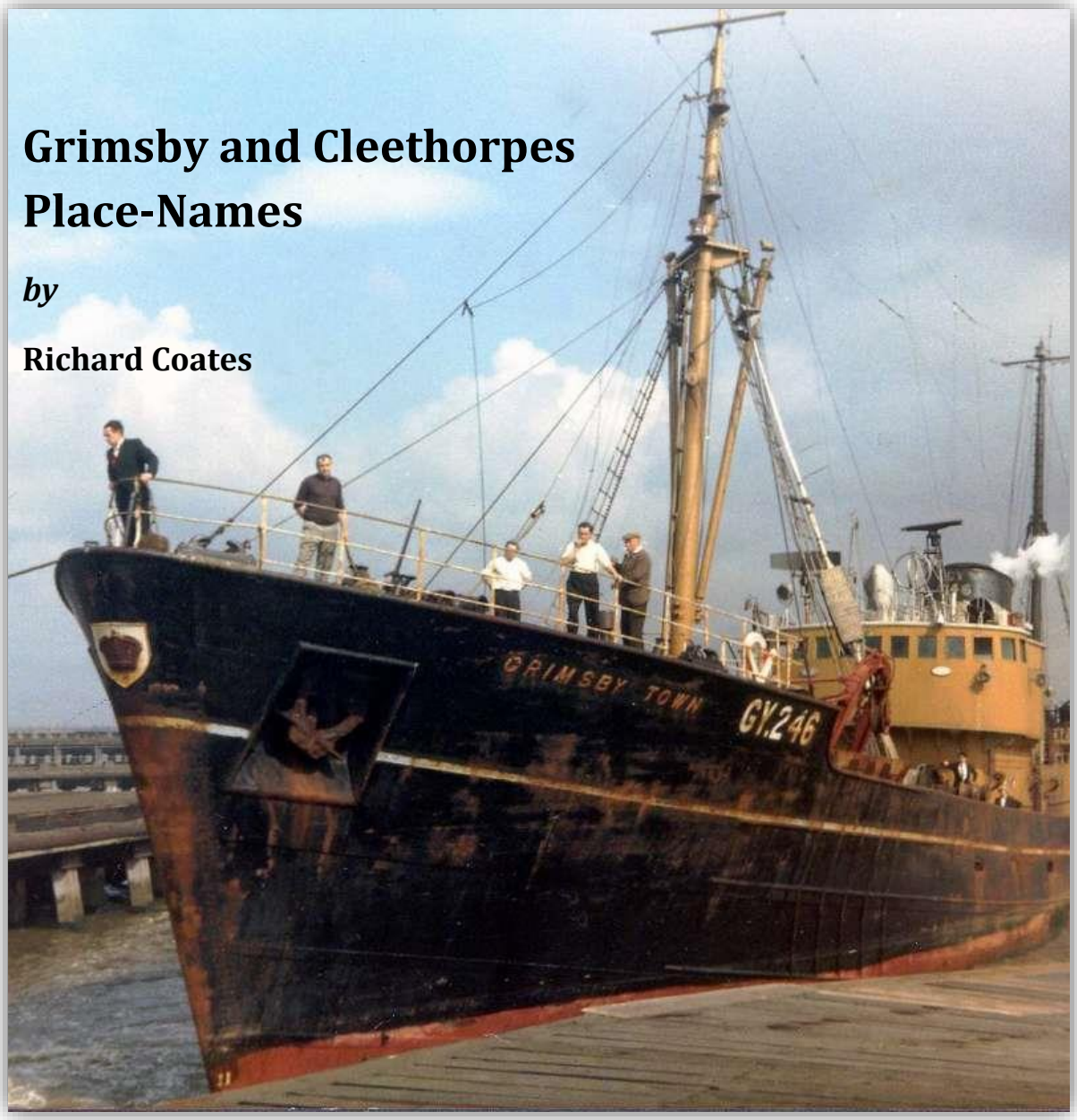
Grimsby and Cleethorpes Place-Names

by

Richard Coates



Nottingham

The English Place-Name Society

2020

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Published online by the English Place-Name Society

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Registered Charity No. 257891

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The English Place-Name Society

ISBN 978-1-911640-03-5

The fine cover photo, perfect for this book, is by Steve Farrow, whom the author has been unable to contact. It was uploaded to http://www.shipspotting.com/gallery/photo.php?lid=169897 on 17 January 2006.

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Grimsby and Cleethorpes
Place-Names

Richard Coates

To the memory of my parents and to the good people

of the north-eastern corner of Lincolnshire

Nottingham

English Place-Name Society

2020

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Introduction

This is one more of a new kind of book from the English Place-Name Society (EPNS). It deals with the main place-names found on modern maps of some of England's larger towns and cities, and also includes some lost or forgotten older names which were once locally important.

The book covers the principal districts (officially or unofficially recognized), a few striking monuments and the largest open spaces in Grimsby, Cleethorpes and the inner commuter belt around them.

Lincolnshire, like other counties where Scandinavian influence was strong, was divided administratively into groups of parishes known as *wapentakes*, corresponding to *hundreds* in other parts of England. The book covers the whole of Bradley wapentake (in which Grimsby sat) and parts of adjacent Haverstoe and Yarborough wapentakes. It also covers (though not by design) the entire modern unitary authority of North-East Lincolnshire, and a little beyond its boundaries to the north-west and west, and to the south-east. If the extent of the coverage seems arbitrary, it is: it defines a subjective area that my childhood experiences led me to think of as "the Grimsby area" or "home". The one semi-objective factor taken into account is that the industrial zone of the Humber Bank as far west as Killingholme is regarded as part of that area. More surprising to readers may be the inclusion of selected place-names from the opposite bank of the Humber. There is not much traffic directly across the Humber at this point (many Grimbarians will never have been there, and I have only been twice), but the Holderness area of the East Riding of Yorkshire has at various times been a trading competitor, and helped to shape the development of Grimsby in the Middle Ages; the two banks have shared in the defence of the realm through the positioning of the Humber forts; and of course the Yorkshire coast is ever-present on the

skyline viewed from the promenade at Cleethorpes. In that sense, the southern rim of Holderness in the East Riding is part of "home".

Grimsby – Great Grimsby – was created a chartered borough in the North Riding of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, by king John in 1201. It was a settlement in coastal marshland alongside the navigable channels known as the (Old) Haven and the West Haven, close to the mouth of the river Freshney (which was eventually largely diverted into the West Haven), with a narrow access to the rest of Lincolnshire along the dry land of the line of the present Bargate. Its periphery was marked by a number of marshland islands and some enormous hills, about which much remains to be discovered and never will be, because they have been levelled to supply building material and roadmetal. They were undoubtedly natural landscape features of glacially deposited sand and gravel, but it is not known to what extent they were artificially modified (as Toot Hill and Cun Hu were at least to some degree, both being topped by a tumulus containing burials). They are shown on W. Smith's map, published in 1825 as the frontispiece to George Oliver's *Monumental antiquities*. One of these mounds, Toot Hill, was of very considerable size, and Cun Hu not inconsiderable. If they still existed, archaeologists might have viewed Grimsby as in the same league as Avebury in Wiltshire. Compare the dimensions recorded in the nineteenth century of three of the Grimsby hills (Oliver, repeated by Shaw and others) with those of Avebury's Silbury Hill, the largest prehistoric artificial mound in Europe:

	Perpendicular height	Maximum slope length	Maximum base diameter	Base circumference	Ground coverage
Silbury	*130 feet*	*316 feet*	*548 feet*	*2027 feet*	*5 acres*
Toot(e) Hill	100 feet	270 feet		over 2000 feet	nearly 6 acres
Cun Hu		130 feet	450 feet		over 2 acres
Holme Hill	(entirely natural?, but associated with a feature which contained a burial)[1]	180 feet	[elongated]	[elongated]	12 acres

[1] Wise, P. J. (1990) The archaeology of the Grimsby-Cleethorpes area. In S. Ellis and D. R. Crowther, eds, *Humber perspectives: a region through the ages.* Hull: Hull

Smaller hills included Sand Hill, Abbey Hill and the three low but broad Ellyll Hills, all now vanished or built over.



Smith's map (1825), rotated to show north at the top. Cun Hu Hill and Toote Hill are in or by the marsh at the left. The Ellyll Hills are like stepping stones across the marsh just to the south. Holm(e) Hill is the long hill alongside the "Old Haven" on the right. The site of the town of

University Press, pp. 213-226, at p. 215. Some other low mounds in the marshland east of Holme Hill may have been salterns.

Grimsby is the large almost-island in the centre; but other details on the map are inaccurate, including an invented "Old Haven". The real Old Haven is marked as West Haven. The map is shown unrotated on p. 166.

The Haven consisted of two linked tidal creeks, the (Old) Haven and the West Haven which flowed into it. The Haven divided the West Marsh from the East Marsh, and it is where Grimsby's maritime activity took place from time immemorial. Various solutions to the problem of silting-up were put in hand over the centuries, culminating, as mentioned above, in the diversion of the main flow of the river Freshney into the West Haven, and thence into the Old Haven at River Head. Parts of the Marsh have been drained, and the town has expanded onto the East and West Marshes to provide housing to service the new docks. The town has also expanded over the land drained by the original Haven, south of the town centre and Simwhite Bridge, where some houses, e.g. in Ainslie Street, needed underpinning in the mid to late 20thC because of subsidence.

The essence of Grimsby's inhospitable geography lies in the relation between the oldest fishing community, whose location has not been demonstrated archaeologically but must have been at the landward end of the Haven,[2] and the farming communities on *terra firma*, represented in the first instance by what became Nuns' Farm at the southern end of Bargate, the site of the University College in 2018. This was out beyond at least some of the common fields and meadows. The physical link is shown by what looks like an incomplete causeway on Smith's rather "speculative" map, which shows the Old Haven in the wrong place, on the wrong side of Holme Hill. This link is geologically a rather low peninsula of Till or Boulder Clay protruding into the marshes which allowed the fulcrum of the farming-and-fishing system to develop close to where Till meets Humber silt, in the region of St

[2] Structures dating back as far as the 14thC were excavated here, in the Baxtergate-**River Head** area, in 1986. See Humberside Archaeology Unit (1987) *Excavations in Grimsby 1986-1987*; (undated, about 1989) *River Head excavations, Grimsby 1989*; and supplementary information sheets. Beverley: Humberside County Council.

James' parish church (now Grimsby Minster), the Bull Ring and the Old Market Place: the historic and present Top Town.

Grimsby survived medieval competition from Hull and Ravenser, and especially from the planned and planted townlet Ravenser Odd, on the Yorkshire side of the Humber. It continued in a desultory way in its chartered state, living from farming, fishing and an element of overseas trade, until its built-up area expanded massively as a consequence of the development of its freight and fish docks in the mid-19thC. The boundaries of Grimsby borough (county borough from 1891) were extended to include Humber marshland reclaimed for the building of the new docks in 1849-52, Wellow and the majority of the parish of Clee-with-Weelsby (within which was developed New Clee) by the Grimsby Extension Act of 1889, the majority of the parishes of Little Coates and Scartho in 1927, and the parish of Great Coates in 1968.[3] In 1974, the county borough was abolished and Great Grimsby was reconstituted by the Local Government Act 1972, within the same boundaries, as the non-metropolitan district of Grimsby in the new county of Humberside. In 1979 this non-metropolitan district reverted to the ancient name of *Great Grimsby* (which has also been the name of the corresponding parliamentary constituency for much of its existence). When Humberside was in its turn abolished in 1996, the former area of the Great Grimsby district merged with that of Cleethorpes to form the core of the unitary authority of North East Lincolnshire, which is still the state of affairs in 2018.

It will become clear even on a casual reading of books about Grimsby that, whatever the formal arrangements for its governance

[3] Some fine clear maps of the progressive enlargement of Grimsby can be seen in R[od] W. Ambler (1990) The historical development of Grimsby and Cleethorpes. In S. Ellis and D. R. Crowther, eds, *Humber perspectives: a region through the ages*. Hull: Hull University Press, pp. 227-249, on pp. 228-229 and pp. 244-245.

and development were, much depended on the enterprise, opportunism and cooperation of its major landowners. Four families owned much of the land: the earls of Yarborough (the Pelham family), seated at Brocklesby Park, owning 46% of the borough in the mid-19thC; the Heneage family of Hainton, near Market Rasen (who had acquired the lands of Wellow Abbey at the Dissolution), 17%; the Thorolds of Weelsby Hall; and George Tennyson (1750-1835) of Tealby, with land especially in Scartho. Some role was also played by the Tomlines of Riby Hall; by the freemen of the borough in their complex relations with the corporation; and in due course by the directors of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, who included Lord Yarborough. This cast of characters will appear regularly in the present book.

Outside Grimsby town, the only inhabited places represented in this book are a significant arc of former farming villages such as Healing, Laceby, Barnoldby le Beck and Holton le Clay, which have all been sucked in, to a greater or lesser extent, to a dormitory belt for Grimsby. The only exceptions to this pattern are the small fishing community in the parish of Clee that became the late 19thC resort town of Cleethorpes, and the Humberside parishes which have become industrial hubs in their own right, namely Immingham and Killingholme.

The book is arranged alphabetically. Explanations of the origins of the names are presented wherever possible, and the documentary evidence which permits these explanations is set out. For continuity with the EPNS county survey volumes, the places whose names are discussed are assigned to the *historic* parish(es) within whose boundaries they are situated, not necessarily to the modern civil parish in which they sit at present. Places are assigned to the parishes to which they belonged in 1830, and any later changes are noted. They are either said to be parishes themselves, or to be in parishes, the great majority in Lincolnshire. This should not be taken as implying that there is an exact fit between medieval and modern administrative boundaries.

The overwhelming majority of unpublished documents cited in evidence for the history of a name are in The National Archives (TNA), formerly known as The Public Record Office (PRO), now at Kew in south-west London, or in record offices in Lincoln and Grimsby. If there is no indication of where an unpublished document can be found, it can be assumed it is in TNA. PRO/TNA and various national and local record societies have edited, printed and published many such documents. Some series of these have begun to appear online in pdf format (for example Patent Rolls in TNA) or in searchable database format (for example Feet of Fines, also in TNA).

In the case of many older published documents, full publication details can be found in the introductions to the seven volumes which have appeared so far of EPNS's Lincolnshire survey (1985–2010), edited by Kenneth Cameron and his collaborators. The bare names of such documents have to suffice for the present work,[4] as in the EPNS's own Survey web-site at https://epns.nottingham.ac.uk/.

Important regional documents have been published by Lincoln Record Society, and any such new publications relevant to place-name history can be found in the reference-list at the end of the book. Other new evidence appears from time to time in articles in such regional journals as *Midland History*, *Lincolnshire History and Archaeology* and *Lincolnshire Past and Present*.

This material, mainly taken from Cameron's EPNS survey but reduced in amount, sometimes reordered into related groups of spellings, and occasionally corrected, is supplemented by a small amount of new evidence collected by the author from a range of sources, including local historical works, published medieval material and manuscripts in various record offices and their online catalogues.[5]

4 *Domesday Book* means Great Domesday Book (the Exchequer Domesday).

5 Professional historians and linguists should be aware that not every spelling taken from a catalogue has been checked against the original document, but all such spellings have been approached with reasonable scepticism.

Where the EPNS volumes and the national dictionaries give no catalogue reference or shelfmark, none appears here; in the few instances where I have collected the information, a full reference is given. Interpretations of the original meanings of names found in works by the older linguistic and historical authorities have been debated or updated where necessary in the light of new findings and new thinking. Interesting modern names not featuring in the EPNS survey volumes often receive treatment which is fuller than that of older and more difficult names which have long been well understood.

Access to and use of the Lincolnshire material of the EPNS was facilitated by use of the research web-site of Digital Exposure of English Place-names (DEEP), funded by JISC, through the good offices of Dr Jayne Carroll of the EPNS and the University of Nottingham, and to the DEEP public web-site The Historical Gazetteer of England's Place-Names, http://www.placenames.org.uk/. The EPNS's public web-presence is at https://epns.nottingham.ac.uk/ (the Survey web-page) and https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/groups/epns/ (the Society web-page).

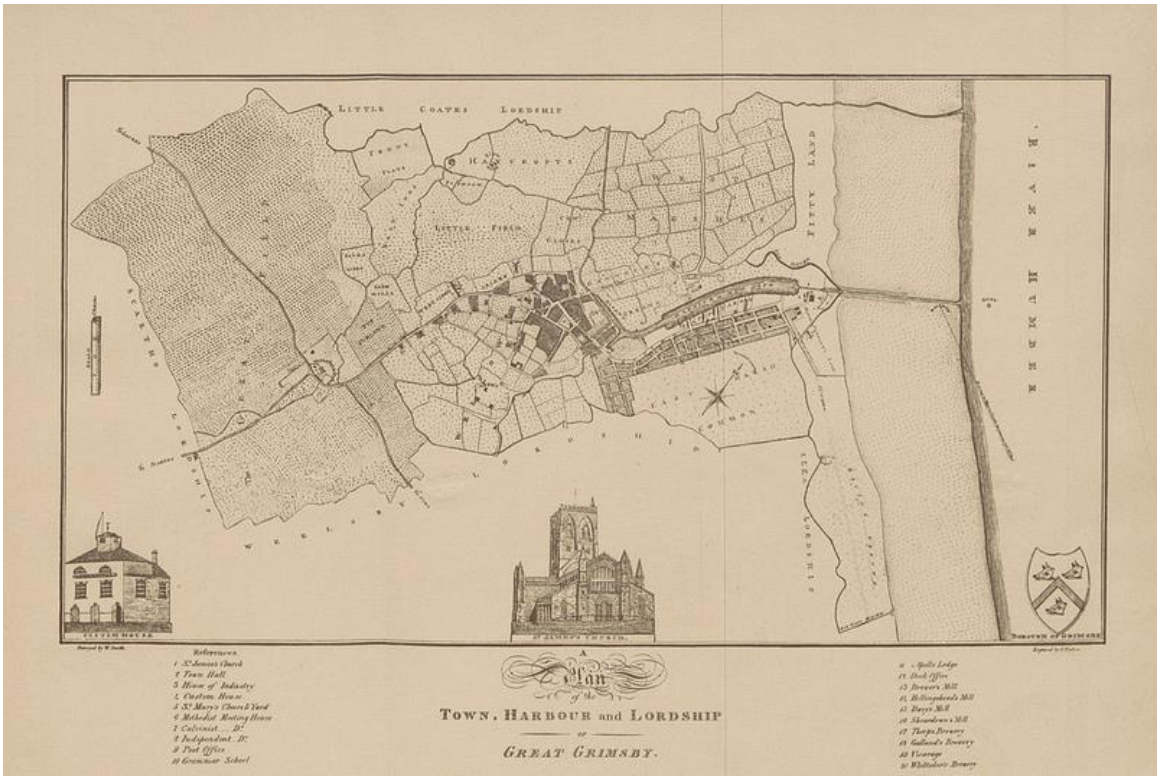
All web-sites mentioned in references were live when accessed at various dates between November 2017 and June 2018; the links were finally re-checked on 27 November 2019.

Richard Coates
Shirehampton and Stoke Gifford, Gloucestershire

Picture credits

Images are photos taken by the author, or are believed to be in the public domain, except where stated otherwise in captions.

The black and white image on p. 23 derives from a painting of mayor Frank Barrett by Thomas Benjamin Kennington (1856–1916) which hangs in Grimsby Town Hall.



A plan of the town, harbour and lordship of Great Grimsby, surveyed by W. Smith (?1820), engraving by G. Parker (1893), in Anderson Bates' book A gossip about old Grimsby *(1893). Downloaded from* https://www.flickr.cm/photos/britishlibrary/11221736093/sizes/c/

Linguistic notes

Languages

During the Roman period, the language of the mass of people was British Celtic, whilst Latin was in use for administrative and other official purposes. British Celtic developed into Brittonic (about 400–650 C.E., the years of the main Anglo-Saxon advance from east to west), and thence into Welsh and Cornish. Evidence for British/Brittonic in the area covered by this book is restricted to the river-name *Humber* and the base of the district-name *Lindsey*. English is generally described as falling into three main periods: Old English in the Anglo-Saxon period, Middle English between the Norman conquest and the start of the Tudor period, and Modern English since then. The language of the period from about 1485–1700 is called Early Modern English. As a result of settlement from Scandinavia from the later 9thC onwards, Old Scandinavian (Old Danish) was spoken in this area, and has had an important impact on dialect vocabulary, pronunciation, place-names and the personal (given) names represented in place-names.

Technical terms of grammar

Old English nouns, including names, could be *inflected*; that is, they took on different forms according to their grammatical function in particular sentences. The basic form, the *nominative case*, is the one used regularly in mentions of Old English words in this book. Reference is sometimes made to the *dative case*, which is used after certain prepositions such as *in* and *mid* 'with', and to the *genitive case*, which generally indicates possession. So a male given name, *Æðelmōd*, could appear in the dative case as *(mid) Æðelmōde* and in the genitive case as *Æðelmōdes*. Similar considerations apply to Old Scandinavian, where the personal name rendered as *Grim* in the Middle English poem *Havelok* represents an Old Scandinavian name which might appear in the classical form of that language as *Grímr* (nominative), *Grími* (dative), *Gríms* (genitive).

Specialists should note that Scandinavian name- and word-forms are given with a final hyphen (as with *Leif-* and *býˊ-*) to indicate that the cited form is a stem-form, used because there is little or no evidence for a word-final nominative case-inflection *-r* in Scandinavian usage in England.

Special characters

The Old English and Old Scandinavian spelling systems included the following unfamiliar characters:

> *æ*, known as *æsc* (pronounced "ash"), was a sound rather like the *a* in modern *cat*
>
> *þ*, known as *thorn*, represents the voiceless "th" sound in that word, and also its voiced counterpart in *rather*; the symbol *ð* is used in an equivalent way

Written Old English distinguished long vowels from short ones by (inconsistently) placing a macron or other accent over them; here, long vowels are consistently marked by a macron, thus: *ō*. Long vowels in Old Scandinavian are traditionally indicated by an acute accent, thus: *óˊ*.

Pronunciations are sometimes indicated using the International Phonetic Alphabet (https://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/ipa-chart; simplified at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English), but an approximation using conventional English-type spellings is also attempted.

Abbreviations within documents are expanded as shown here: *al.* >> *al[ias].*

Sources and abbreviations

Documentary sources: for information about all published and unpublished documentary sources, which are mostly given in this book in a terse form if not a full abbreviation, see the introductory material in volumes 1, 2, 4 and 5 of Kenneth Cameron's *The place-names of Lincolnshire*, Survey of English Place-Names vols 58, 64/65, 71 and 73 (Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, 1985, 1991, 1996 and 1997). Many of the documents have been published by Lincoln Record Society, and for some of their more recent publications see the end of the reference-list in this book. Unpublished documents are referred to in *italics*. The collection of spellings is almost entirely due to Professor Cameron and his collaborators; I have added a few here and there, for which a specific reference is given. Cameron's own collection is huge, and I have slightly reduced the number of spellings mentioned in his books to those which illustrate the main lines of a name's development and those illustrating points of special interest.

Documents are generally identified by their type (e.g. Patent Rolls, *Terrier*) rather than as a specific manuscript, except as noted above. They can be found in the following archives:

British Museum, now in the British Library, St Pancras, London

LAO = Lincolnshire Archives, St Rumbold Street, Lincoln

NELA = North East Lincolnshire Archive, Town Hall, Town Hall Square, Grimsby, previously known as South Humberside Area Record Office

TNA = The National Archives, Bessant Drive, Kew, Richmond, previously known as the Public Record Office (PRO)

The following deposits or collections of original documents mentioned at various places in the book are to be found in:

British Museum: *Harley*

LAO: *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Brace*, *Cragg*, *Emeris*, *Foster Library*, *Haigh*, *Heneage*, *Higgins*, *Hill*, *Holywell*, *Lincoln Co-operative Society*, *Maddison*, *Massingberd*, *Massingberd Mundy*, *Miscellaneous donations*, *Nelthorpe*, *North Willingham*, *Pretyman Tomline*, *Radcliffe*, *Tennyson d'Eyncourt*, *Thorold*, *Yarborough*; unpublished *inventories* and *terriers* referred to are generally also in LAO

NELA: *Grimsby Bailiffs' and Mayors' court books*, *Grimsby Chamberlains' Rolls*, *Grimsby court leet verdicts*, *Grimsby court rolls* (volume numbers given in small roman numerals) and a range of other documents identified as *"Grimsby"*, along with some *Thorold collection* documents

South Carlton Manor: *Monson*

TNA: all others except where explicitly stated otherwise

How to read the entries

Clee, parish

From Old English *clǽg* 'clay, clayey soil', the place being on the Till (a. k. a. Boulder Clay), though why this rather than some other village deserves the name in this bare form is not clear (note for instance **Holton-le-Clay**). The historic centre of the village, represented by the partly late Saxon church of Holy Trinity and St Mary, is close to the boundary of the Till with more recent tidal deposits.

> *Cleia* 1086 Domesday Book, *Cleiam* 1191-4 Pipe Rolls
> *Cleie* 1206 Assize Rolls, *Cleye* 1314 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum
> *Cley* 1362 *Cotton Charter Rolls*
>
> *Cle* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1155-58 (copied 1334) Charter Rolls, 1197 till 1206 Pipe Rolls, 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1292 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, 1304 Fine Rolls and frequently in this form until 1594 *Inventory*
>
> *Clee* 1232 Bishop Welles' Rolls, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1314 Patent Rolls, 1327 *Subsidy Rolls*, 1335 Patent Rolls, 1341 *Extent in TNA*, 1351 *Coroner's Rolls* and generally in that form until the present day
>
> *Clee al[ia]s Cley* 1316 through till 1759, all in *Bishop's Transcripts*
>
> *Clye* 1537 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, 1551 Patent Rolls, 1576, 1597 *Inventory*

Early forms ending in *-a* or *-am* are Latin. The development from *Clay* to *Clee* is unexpected in this dialect area, seemingly not commented on before, and unexplained; but compare the history of **Healing**.

The entire parish was once called simply *Clee*, but the original village nucleus has come to be called **Old Clee** since the growth of **Cleethorpes**, which was originally within Clee parish, and latterly also of **New Clee**, now in Grimsby. I have not found the name *Old Clee* early in the record; the earliest instance is from about 1870, understandably at about the same time as the founding of New Clee.

> Hence also **Clee Field(s)**:
> *campis de … Clee* [Latin form] 1421 Ancient Deeds
> *Clee Feilde* 1687 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, *Clee feild* 1690 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, *Clee Field* 1734 *Terrier in Sidney Sussex College Cambridge*, 1828 Bryant's county map, 1871 Census
>
> and a lost coastal feature called **Clee Ness**, a sand or mud promontory, often recorded in earlier times., e.g. as *Cly Ness* 1681 Collins' chart, *(la Bouée* [French for 'buoy'] *de) Cly-Ness* 1803 Dictionnaire universel de géographie maritime, *Clee Ness* 1773 *Map in TNA*, 1856 Ordnance Survey first edition.

The heading of each entry gives a short indication of the place or site's historical status and administrative history. The entry proper starts with a linguistic explanation in brief, then where necessary presents a list of spellings from a range of old documents, which are dated and named. If the symbol ⌾ appears after a dated document reference, the spelling mentioned before the date is that of a surname deriving from the place-name in question, not a spelling of the place-name itself. The document names are to help readers to understand the nature of the sources, or to locate them if they feel so moved. As mentioned above, in the case of many older published documents, full publication details can be found in the seven volumes published so far of EPNS's Lincolnshire survey (1985–2010), edited by Kenneth Cameron, and in the JISC-funded Historical Gazetteer of England's Place-Names, at placenames.org.uk/sources. If the titles of sources appear in normal roman type in the lists, they have been published (as with Patent Rolls); if they are in italic they remain unpublished (as with *Assize Rolls*). Some of these are in the British Library; "British Museum" appears rather than "British Library" in the titles of some older publications. The set of evidence is then followed by any other information or discussion that seems relevant or interesting to the author.

Where it is relevant, Old English (Anglo-Saxon) words are given in the Anglian dialect form proper to the Midland and most eastern seaboard counties. If a historic spelling is preceded by an *asterisk, it is not actually recorded but linguists are confident that it once existed.

Non-specialists sometimes have trouble with lists of dated spellings of the type offered here. The forms for *Clee* should not be interpreted as meaning that the name *Cleie* in 1206 changed into *Cleye* in 1314 and *Cley* in 1362, but rather that there was a consistent pronunciation not unlike the modern word *clay*. Spelling was much more volatile than local pronunciation. While pronunciation does change over the long term, usually in well-understood ways, and while this can often be deduced from variation or definite shifts in spelling, a varying set of documentary spellings represents an approximation to a stable spoken form until spelling starts to be standardized from the mid-seventeenth century onwards. The evidence shows that the oldest pronunciation, with the diphthong [ei] represented in

Cley, was challenged during the early part of this period by a monophthong [e:], as in Scottish pronunciations of *day*, and then replaced by [i:] in modern times, when *Clee* rhymes with *sea*.

Dates of Ordnance Survey maps should be treated as approximate; a large range of maps has been consulted, at various scales, but not all of the frequently revised states of these maps have been inspected. Dates in the summary administrative histories may be the dates of Acts of Parliament permitting the creation of councils, and sometimes the dates of the inauguration of the councils themselves where those are different.

Cross-references between entries are in **bold** type.

The place-names

Abbey Hill in Grimsby

The low hill on which the conventual buildings of the Austin Canons' Wellow Abbey were situated. It is a patch of glacially deposited sand and gravel at the junction between the Till or Boulder Clay and the silt deposits of an inlet forming the landward end of Grimsby's **Haven**. The centre of the patch is represented approximately by Abbotsway and the southern end of Abbey Drive West. See also **Wellow**.

Ashby cum Fenby, parish

'Ashby with Fenby', in bureaucratic Latin.

> *Asbie cum Fenby* 1577 *Terrier*
> *Ashbye cum fenbye* 1594 *Bishop's Transcripts*
> *Ashby cum Fenby* 1595 *Bishop's Transcripts* and generally in this form until the present day
> *Asbye cum Fenby* 1658 *Bishop's Transcripts*

The place originated as two farms. Ashby is the present village nucleus near the main A18 road; Fenby is, as its name implies, out in the parish's drained lower ground near the present South Farm, including Fenby Hall and **Fenby Wood**. *Ashby* is an Old Scandinavian name *ask(a)-bý-* meaning either 'ash-tree farm' or 'farm of Aski [an Old Danish male given name]'; *Fenby* has Old English *fenn* 'marsh, fen' + the same second element. Both may be scandinavianizations of earlier English names which would otherwise have

become *Ashton* and *Fenton*, but Ashby at least may be an original Danish settlement. 13thC spellings with <sch> probably represent the Scandinavian pronunciation, because indisputably English ones do not appear before the early 14thC.

Ashby appears as:

Achesbi, *Aschebi* 1086 Domesday Book
Askebi 1196 Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls, 1202 *Assize Rolls* ۞, 1205 Curia Regis Rolls and frequently in this form until 1428 Feudal Aids
Haskebi 1212 Book of Fees, *Haskeby* 1256-57 Registrum Antiquissimum x
Askby 1276 Hundred Rolls, 1388 Peace Sessions, 1402 Feudal Aids

Ascheby 1275 Hundred Rolls

Asheby 1303 Feudal Aids, 1557 Patent Rolls
Ashebie 1557 Institutions to Benefices, 1576 Foster: Lincoln Episcopal Records
Ashby 1601 Terrier and generally in this form until the present day

Assby 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1553 Patent Rolls, 1576 Saxton's county map

Before Ashby is 'with' Fenby it is described as being 'near' or even 'in' various places:

Askebi Iuxta [Latin for 'near'] *Grymmesby* 1287 Assize Rolls
Askebi juxta Fanneby [i.e. Fenby] 1300 Originalia Rolls
Askebi "by" *Waltham* 1328 Banco Pleas
Askebi juxta Briggesby [read mistakenly for *Briggesly*] 1346 de l'Isle manuscripts
Ashbye iuxta Fenby 1623 *Hill papers*
Ashby in fenby 1728 *Miscellaneous deposits* 16

Fenby appears as:

Fendebi 1086 Domesday Book (and in *Fenbi* hundred also Domesday Book)
Fenbi 1190-2 Pipe Rolls, *Fenby* 1231 Close Rolls and generally in this form until the present day
Fenbe 1498 Patent Rolls

Fenneby 1261 Feet of Fines, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1295 Inquisitiones post mortem and frequently in this form until 1362 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Feneby* 1338 *Harleian Charters in British Museum*

Fanneby 1299 Patent Rolls, *Fannebie* 1556 Lincoln Chapter Acts

Hence also **Fenby Top**.

Aylesby, parish

'Áli's farm or village', from the Old Scandinavian male given name *Áli*, in the Middle English genitive case form with *-es*, + *býr*-: an English name using borrowed Scandinavian elements.

Alesbi 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1130 Pipe Rolls ⯐, 1160-66 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1185 Templar Records, 1202 *Assize Rolls*, *Alesby* in the reign of Richard I (1189-99; copied 1318) Charter Rolls, 1221 Gisburn Cartulary, 1225 Curia Regis Rolls, 1240 Feet of Fines, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1276 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, about 1300 Gisburn Cartulary, 1322 Patent Rolls, 1325 Close Rolls and in this form frequently until 1634 *Terrier*, 1742 *Foster Library document*, *Alesbye* 1536-37 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi, 1563 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map, *Alesbie* 1592 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1601 *Charters of Lincoln Dean and Chapter*, 1626 *Nelthorpe Collection document*

Alysby 1245 Feet of Fines, 1278 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1341 *Extent in TNA*, 1526 Subsidy, *Alysbye* 1551 Patent Rolls

Aylesby 1259 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1331 Close Rolls, 1461 Patent Rolls, 1620 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1703 *Terrier* and generally in that form until the present day

Aylesbie 1566 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 14, 1586 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1625 *Terrier*, *Ailesby* 1593 until 1612, 1810, *Ailesbie* 1627, all in *Bishop's Transcripts*

Ailsbye 1551 *Cragg Collection document*, *Ailsbie* 1603, 1623 *Cragg Collection document*, 1656 *Foster Library document*, *Aylsby* 1730, *Ailsby* 1753, 1808 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1826 *Church Commissioners' leases*, 1840 *Tithe award*

Halesbi 1155-60 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1218 *Assize Rolls*, *Halesby* 1210 Red Book of the Exchequer, *Halesbia* [Latin form] 1212 Book of Fees, *Halesb'* 1225 Close Rolls, all with a decorative, i.e. silent, <H->

Alesbi in Lindesia 1212 Feet of Fines, *Alesby in Lindesya* 1229 Charter Rolls

Names of this kind, apparently Scandinavian but with clear English influence on their grammatical structure, raise difficult questions about the nature of the language or languages spoken here in early medieval times and the relations between them. The name in the next entry, **Barnoldby**, while formed in a partly similar way, does not show the Middle English genitive case form with *-es*. A brief run of forms in the 13thC has the appearance of deriving from the expected original, unanglicized, Old Scandinavian form **Áli* in the genitive case form **Ála* + *býr*-:

Aleby 1226 Curia Regis Rolls, 1268 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1303 Feudal Aids

Hence also **Aylesby Park**.

Barnoldby-le-Beck, parish

'Bernulf's farm or village', from the Anglo-Scandinavian male given name **Bernulf* (Old Norse *Biǫrnúlfr*) + *býr*-. References to the beck, alluding to the upper course of **Waithe Beck**, are added only in the modern era, and it is not clear why, because there are no other *Barnoldby*s to distinguish this one from. Perhaps confusion with Barnetby, about 15 miles away, was feared, and this did occasionally happen in the documentary record; Barnetby in its turn could be distinguished as *Barnetby le Wold*, but this is not found before the 19thC. *Le* is the Anglo-Norman French definite article 'the', often used in English bureaucratic documents of the early-modern period to indicate that an unfamiliar non-English word follows; it alternated with *upon the*, *by the*, and so on, before the present form stabilized in the 18thC.

> *Bernulfbi* 1086 Domesday Book, 1196 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, *Bernulfby* 1230 Close Rolls
>
> *Bernoluebi* 1178 Pipe Rolls [where <u> means <v>]
>
> *Bernoleby* 1202 *Assize Rolls* ⯐, 1231 Charter Rolls, *Bernolby* 1220-40 *Foster Library document*, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1280 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, 1293 *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1304 Close Rolls, 1314 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum and in that form frequently after that until 1526 Subsidy
>
> *Bernalby* 1240 Feet of Fines ⯐, 1298 Chancery Warrants
>
> *Bernoldeby* 1234 Feet of Fines, *Bernoldby* 1322 Patent Rolls, 1344 Patent Rolls, 1406 Close Rolls, *Bernaldeby* 1255 Papal Registers

Early forms with <-d-> in the spelling, persisting till the present day, may indicate that the name was thought to contain the Anglo-Scandinavian name-element *-vald*; and/or there may be a phonetic explanation.

Forms showing lowering of the [e] in the first syllable to [a] before [r] + another consonant:

Barnolby 1387 Patent Rolls, 1393 *Harleian Charter Rolls*, 1472 Ancient Deeds, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1623 Hill papers, *Barnolbe* 1394 Patent Rolls, *Barnolbie* 1576 Lincoln Episcopal Records, *Barnolbye* 1601 *Terrier*

Barnalby 1428 Feudal Aids, 1498 Patent Rolls, 1639 *Foster Library document*, *Barnalbey* 1509-10 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic i, *Barnalbye* 1548 Ancaster papers

Barnoldby 1408 Hastings manuscripts report i, *Barnaldby* 1410 Fine Rolls, 1638 *Terrier*

Forms showing radical reduction of the second syllable:

Barneby 1402 Feudal Aids, 1610 Speed's county map, *Barnabye* 1576 Saxton's county map, *Barnaby* 1653 Parliamentary Survey, 1695 Morden's county map

Forms including a reference to the beck:

Barnoldby upon Becke 1662 *Terrier*, *Barnoldby upon ye Becke* 1668 *Terrier*

Barneby by the Beke 1675 Gainsborough Friends' First Minutes Book i, *Barnalby in the Beck* 1715 *Terrier*

Barnolby le Beck 1706 *Terrier*, *Barnoldby le Beck* 1770, 1816 *Miscellaneous donations* 140, 1822 *Terrier* and generally in this form until the present day

A few forms from the Middle Ages show signs of a Middle English genitive case form of the personal name with the suffix *-(e)s*. It is unclear whether this is authentic, or by analogy with other local names ending in *-sby* like *Aylesby* and *Grimsby*. But if the name were originally fully Scandinavian, **Bernulfs bý* (giving something like modern **Barnolsby*) would be expected.

Bernolesbi 1202 *Harleian Charter Rolls*, 1202 (copied 1342) Patent Rolls

The village nucleus is on a patch of Glacial Sand and Gravel, which makes for a more suitable habitation site than the surrounding Clays.

Barrett Recreation Ground(s), typically just called **Barrett's**, in Grimsby



Sports pitches located between Lansdowne Avenue and Scartho Road, given to the town by Alderman Frank Barrett *(left)* in 1925, the year after his second mayoralty. The site was recently disfigured (in or before 2017) by being given a sign saying *Barr**a**tt.*

Barton Street

A name found since the 17thC for the trackway at the foot of the Wolds escarpment leading from Louth towards Barton on Humber, where it was once possible to cross the Humber with relative ease. Barton Street is widely thought to be of pre-Roman origin, and is now embodied by the A18.

Beacholme Holiday Camp in Cleethorpes

Opened in 1938, and adding caravans to its repertoire from 1951, this holiday camp has a name simply put together out of *beach* + the local word *holm* 'island, dry land in marsh, flat riverside land' found in such place-names as **Holme Hill** and *Conisholme*.

Beacon Hill in Cleethorpes

The name is no longer current, but the beacon is referred to in *Beacon Avenue*. It is the site of Cleethorpes Cemetery. Most such names refer to

Tudor-period military signalling beacons, but origin of this one may be earlier – it was a beacon site in 1377.[6]

Beaconthorpe in Cleethorpes

An antiquarian-inspired 19thC name for a district of Cleethorpes. *Thorpe* 'secondary settlement' was no longer a current vocabulary word by this time, but this is an indirect reference to the historic *Thorpe*s which make up Cleethorpes. The name refers to a white beacon *(Cleethorpes Beacon)* erected in 1834 by the Admiralty at a point where many wrecks had occurred, off the end of modern Poplar Road.[7] The beacon was removed in 1864, but the district name has persisted in that of Beaconthorpe Methodist church.

Beelsby, parish

'Beli's farm or village', from the Scandinavian male given name *Beli* found in Lincolnshire in medieval times, in the anglicized genitive case form with *-es*, + *býr*-.

> *Bilesbi* 1086 Domesday Book
>
> *Belesbi* 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1130 Pipe Rolls ۞, 1180 Pipe Rolls, 1202 Harleian Charters in British Museum and frequently in this form until 1259 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Belesbia* [Latin form] 1212 Book of Fees, *Belesb'* 1185 Templar Records ۞, 1227 Close Rolls ۞, 1238-43 Book of Fees, *Belesby* late 12thC (copied mid 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary* ۞, 1219 Bishop Welles' Rolls[8], 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1252 Close Rolls, 1272 Assize Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1304 Inquisitiones post mortem and frequently in that form until 1549 Patent Rolls, *Belesbye* 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map
>
> *Bellesby* 1234 Feet of Fines, 1327 Subsidy Rolls, 1553 Patent Rolls

6 Sheppard, T. (1935) Bronze Age burials – Beacon Hill, Cleethorpes. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* 23, pp. 129-132.

7 Watson, C. Ernest (1901) *A history of Clee* [etc.]. Grimsby: Grimsby News, pp. 109-110.

8 Note that these days the early-13thC bishop is generally known as Hugh of Wells.

Belysby 1242-43 Book of Fees, *Belisby* 1296 Ancient Deeds, 1328 Banco Pleas, 1526 Subsidy

Billesby 1331 Patent Rolls, 1519 Diocesan Visitations, *Byllesby* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus

Bylisby 1397, *Bylisbe* 1498 Patent Rolls

Beylesby 1539-40 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi, *Beelesby* 1601 Terrier

Beelsbie 1647 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt documents*, *Beelsby* 1673 Terrier and generally in this form until the present day

A brief run of forms in the 13thC has the appearance of deriving from the expected original, unanglicized, Old Scandinavian form *Beli* in the genitive case form *Bela* + *býr*-, but their true significance is unclear:

Belebi 1198 Curia Regis Rolls ۞, 1202 Assize Rolls ۞, 1202 Pipe Rolls ۞, *Beleby* 1268 Charter Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica

Beesby, deserted medieval village, now united in a parish with Hawerby

'Besi's farm or village', from the anglicized form of the Scandinavian male given name (here in its Danish form:) *Bøsi*, in the genitive case form *Bøsa*, + *býr*-.

Basebi 1086 Domesday Book, *Baseby* 1320 Originalia Rolls

Besebi 1086 Domesday Book, 1180 Pipe Rolls ۞, in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied 1314) Charter Rolls, before 1184 (copied 1409) Gilbertine Charters, 1204 Pipe Rolls, *Beseby* late in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied 13thC) *Alvingham Cartulary*, 1208 Curia Regis Rolls ۞, 1219 Bishop Welles' Rolls, 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1311 Inquisitiones post mortem and frequently in that form until 1431 Feudal Aids

Besby 1294 *Assize Rolls*, 1316 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1331 Close Rolls, 1370 Patent Rolls, 1483 *Ancient Deeds*

Beseby alias Beysbye alias Bleysbye [sic, an error] 1554 Patent Rolls, *Besebye* 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map

Beasby 1548 Patent Rolls, *Beesbie* before 1567 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 5, *Beesby* 1765 *Yarborough documents* and generally in this form until the present day

The spellings above represent the main line of development. A few that appear to suggest a diphthong pronounced like <ay> in *bay* in the first syllable include:

Beisebi 1162 Pipe Rolls ⯎, *Beyseby* 1249 Patent Rolls, 1249 Close Rolls, *Beysby* 1500 Gibbons: Notes on Visitation, *Beisbye* 1560 Patent Rolls

The **Blow Wells**, several instances

(in Grimsby, in Freshney Bog, West Marsh:)

blowe welles 1571 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iv
the Blow wells 1676 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*
Blow Wells 1742 Woodhouse and Toms map
Blo Wells about 1775 *Grimsby map in NELA*
Blow Wells 1820 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* xv

(in Cleethorpes, on the boundary with Weelsby:)

the blowe well 1601 *Terrier*
Blow Wells 1831 *Monson manuscript at South Carlton*, 1838 *Brace document*

(in Great Coates:)

Blow-well Plot 1841 *Tithe Award*

(in Little Coates:)

Blow Well Close 1844 *Tithe Award*

The coastal plain of north-eastern Lincolnshire has several water sources formerly mentioned as *blow wells*. The local term, which appears in names in Cleethorpes, Grimsby, Great Coates and Little Coates (and other places including Fulstow, **North Thoresby** and **Tetney**) from the 16thC onwards, means an artesian well, where water emerges from the ground under natural pressure.[9] But with the exception of those at Tetney, the British Geological Survey maps these springs as "wells", not as "blow wells", despite there being a special symbol available for the latter type. Our ancestors clearly perceived and categorized the wells differently. According to Thomas Allen's *History of the county of Lincoln* (1834, vol. 2: 243), they formed "deep circular pits … the water of which rises even with the surface of the ground but never overflows."

The **Blue Stone** on the boundary between Grimsby and Cleethorpes, with others

> *the blew stone* 1639 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* viii, *y^e^ blewstone* 1656 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* viii, *ye blew Stone* 1694 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*
>
> *Blue Stone* 1707 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, 1822 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* xv, 1831 *Monson manuscript at South Carlton*, 1838 *Brace document*, 1840 Enclosure Act, *the Blue Stone* 1822 Baker: Story of Cleethorpes, 1846 Enclosure Act

This is a common local term for a glacial erratic boulder, especially one used as a boundary marker. *Blue* presumably covers the range of bluish-grey. Such wayside stones have often been broken up for roadmetal in the last two

[9] *Artesian well*: 'a well bored perpendicularly into water-bearing strata lying at an angle, so that natural pressure gives rise to a constant supply of water with little or no pumping' (*Oxford English dictionary*). The *OED* has a quote of 1924 in its entry for *blow-well*: "On the warp-lands ['land subject to silt depositing', RC] of … the Humber estuary there bubble up with great vigour a series of springs known as 'blow-wells' …a natural artesian discharge [up through alluvial deposits, RC]." Kenneth Cameron (*Place-names of Lincs* vol. 5, pp. 50-51) notes that the earliest of the references in the text are earlier than the earliest ones in the *OED* entry.

centuries. This one was placed in 1824 near the point on the coast where Grimsby and Clee parishes abutted one another (see map on following page), i.e. just before the Grimsby Enclosure Act of 1827. It was placed near the later Bath Street / Victor Street junction at what was still the borough boundary in 1888, and which remained a ward boundary after the absorption of Clee in 1889. It was recorded from the 1630s till Victorian times. Another such stone was the *Havelock Stone*, named after the prince in the medieval poem mentioned under **Grimsby**, which used to be at the eastern end of Brighowgate but has not been heard of since about 1700,[10] and several others are recorded in the history of Grimsby and Louth. There was also a Blue Stone in **Immingham**, which gave its name to a prominent pub at the spot, and stones are referred to in the name of the ancient **Wolds** road called the *Bluestone Heath Road*.



From the Ordnance Survey 1" map, sheets 85 and 86 (1856), showing the Blue Stone. It is on the former boundary between Grimsby and Clee. Downloaded from "A Vision of Britain", http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk.

[10] According to an undated "Grimsby history" placed on the web by the Francis Frith historical photography company, the Havelock Stone could be seen outside Welholme Galleries in Hainton Avenue, the former Congregationalist church, as late as the 1990s; www.francisfrith.com/grimsby/history, accessed 17 April 2018.

Blundell Park in Cleethorpes

The stadium of Grimsby Town Football Club, but actually in Cleethorpes. Land for the ground was purchased in 1899 from Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, to whom Peter Blundell had bequeathed money in 1616 which enabled the college to buy this and other land in what is now Cleethorpes.

The **Boating Lake** in Cleethorpes

Opened in 1928 as part of **Thrunscoe** Recreation Ground, and extended in 1929. The name is an established phrase, which the *Oxford English dictionary* records first from colonial Colombo, Ceylon, in 1834.

Hence also **Lakeside** for the surrounding public amenity area.

Boulevard Gardens in Grimsby

This area was called *the Boulevard* because of a fancied resemblance of the **Duke of York Gardens** to the wide tree-lined ways originally forming arcs of a circle around, but not entering, the centre of Paris. (Boulevard Avenue, named after it, is exactly such a road which does not approach the town centre. The street is on the track of a former goods branch line leading into the docks from the direction of **Great Coates**.) The Boulevard Gardens, are mapped in 1904 and houses in 1936.

Sometimes heard abbreviated as *The Bully*.

Bradley, parish and village giving its name to the wapentake which included most of the Grimsby area

'The broad wood or glade', from Old English *brād* with the suffix of an inflected form of this word showing up as *-e* + *lēah*. The Domesday Book form suggests that the second element is *hlāw* 'hill, burial mound', but this record is unique and should be discounted. Some spellings with <e> and especially with <ai> and <ay> in the first syllable suggest the influence of Old Scandinavian *breiðr* also meaning 'broad', and that the place was known to Scandinavian speakers as "Braidley". The <th> in *Braithela* in a document written before 1180 points in the same direction, but it is a one-off. In the 17thC the name was occasionally rationalized to the modern form *broad*.

Bredelou 1086 Domesday Book
Bredelai about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Bredelay* 1177 Pipe Rolls
Bredela [possibly a Latin form] late in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Stenton: Danelaw Documents
Bredel' 1197 Feet of Fines, 1254 Valuation of Norwich

Bradela [possibly a Latin form] 1163 Pipe Rolls ۞, *Bradelai* 1170 and frequently in that form until 1210 Pipe Rolls ۞, *Bradelay* 1179 Pipe Rolls ۞

Bradelea 1177 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls* ۞
Bradele 1176-86 Early Yorkshire Charters ii, before 1183 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1199 Memoranda Rolls ۞, 1212 Book of Fees, 1232 Close Rolls, 1259 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1282 Pleas of Quo Warranto, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1311 Fine Rolls and frequently in that form until 1374 Patent Rolls, *Bradelee* 1308 Ancient Deeds, 1332 Subsidy Rolls

Bradelay 1179 till 1197 Pipe Rolls ۞, 1533 *Nelthorpe Collection document*
Bradeleia [Latin form] 1196 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, 1200 Pipe Rolls
Bradeleg' 1196 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, 1223 Curia Regis Rolls, 1251 Inquisitiones post mortem
Bradel' 1197, 1205 till 1230 Pipe Rolls, 1275 Hundred Rolls
Bradeleya [Latin form] 1201 Charter Rolls
Bradeleye 1268 Patent Rolls, 1292 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1311 Originalia Rolls, 1327 Subsidy Rolls, 1351 Fine Rolls
Bradelegh' 1261 Close Rolls, 1291 Inquisitiones post mortem,
Bradeleigh 1287 Inquisitiones post mortem

Braidela [possibly a Latin form] 1175-81 Stenton: Danelaw Documents
Braidelai late 12thC Registrum Antiquissimum ix
Braidele 1232 Patent Rolls, *Braydeley* 1538 *Nelthorpe Collection document*

Braithela [possibly a Latin form] before 1180 (copied the early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*

Bradleie 1196 Curia Regis Rolls
Bradle 1361 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1381 Peace Sessions, 1431 Feudal Aids, *Bradlee* 1428 Feudal Aids
Bradley 1385 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1402 Feudal Aids, 1419 *Nelthorpe Collection document*, 1475 Patent Rolls, 1506 Close Rolls, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus and generally in that form until the present day, *Bradlay* 1501 *Nelthorpe Collection document*, 1505 North Country Wills

Braddeley 1396 Patent Rolls

Braydlay 1543, *Braydley* 1574 *Nelthorpe Collection document*

Brodley 1610 Speed's county map
Broadley 1662 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1688 *Nelthorpe Collection document*

Bradley is sometimes distinguished as 'by Grimsby' despite there being no other place of this name in Lincolnshire:

Bradelegh' "by" Grymesby 1297 Patent Rolls
Bradeley (juxta [Latin for 'near'] *Grymesby)* 1274 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 1387 Patent Rolls, 1439 Ancient Deeds
Bradlay juxta [Latin for 'near'] *Grymesby* 1519 *Nelthorpe Collection document*, *Bradeley next Great Grymesbye* 1558 *Nelthorpe Collection document*, 1679 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Braddele ("by" Grymmesby) 1310 Patent Rolls

Forms ending in *-ia* are Latin, and some of those ending in *-a* may also be.

On late-20thC and current Ordnance Survey maps the name is applied not only to the historic village but also to the housing within Grimsby borough between Laceby Road and Little Coates Road, adjacent to Bradley Crossroads.

Hence also **Bradley Crossroads**, **Bradley Hollow** (a depression at a marked bend in Laceby Road), **Bradley Recreation Ground**, **Bradley Wood(s)** and:

Bradley Gairs in Bradley parish

Gair is an obsolete dialect word deriving from Old Scandinavian *geiri* 'triangular piece of ground; gore', here in the English plural form. It often appears in Lincolnshire in the derived form *garing* or *gareing* 'odd-shaped bit of ground'.

the Gares 1634, 1709 *Nelthorpe Collection document*
Gairs 1811, 1838 *Nelthorpe Collection document*, 1839 *Tithe award*
Bradley Gears 1828 Bryant's county map

Bradley Park Estate

See **Nunsthorpe**.

Brigsley, parish

A more difficult name than it appears at first sight. It seems to be from the ancestor of dialectal *brig* 'bridge' (from Old Scandinavian *bryggja* 'landing-stage'; in England 'bridge'), or a scandinavianized form of the corresponding Old English *brycg*, + Old English *lēah* 'wood, clearing', so in either case 'the wood by the bridge'. But if so, the *-s* is unexpected because the 'bridge' word is feminine in both languages and such feminine nouns do not form a genitive case in *-s*. However, the name also appears in an early tradition without the *-s*. It seems possible that Scandinavian speakers may have taken up the *pronunciation* of an English name *Brycg-lēah*, in which <cg> is as like <dge> in modern *bridge*, rendering it as *Brigs-* because their language did not have this sound (though the recorded medieval spellings unanimously favour *Briges-*, which results in a form making no grammatical sense from a Scandinavian point of view); but they also must have had a parallel tradition

in which the name was rendered *Brigeley* and similar, as in the alternative Domesday Book spelling, making a kind of sense ('the *ley* at the brig'), where the <g> was pronounced [g], as in the modern name. Difficulties of detail remain with this explanation. But there is a suitable bridge site: the one on the B1203 across Waithe Beck, the boundary with **Ashby cum Fenby**. In the late 17thC, the name seems not only to have been understood as "Bridgeley" but occasionally written as if to suggest that.

Forms with <-s->:

Brigeslai 1086 Domesday Book
Brigeslea 1196 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*

Brigesle early 13thC (copied in the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307) *Newhouse Cartulary*, 1219 *Assize Rolls*, 1290 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, 1428 Feudal Aids, *Brigesley* 1490 Close Rolls, *Brigesleye al[ia]s Briggeslye* 1620 *Lincoln Cooperative Society document*

Brighesle, *Brichisle* 1212 Book of Fees

Brygesley 1406 Close Rolls, *Brygeslay* 1531 Wills iii, *Brygslay* 1539 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiv

Brygsley 1505 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1577 *Terrier*, *Brigsley* 1593 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1664 *Terrier* and generally in that form since then

Brigesla [possibly a Latin form] about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1213 Placitorum Abbreviatio, *Brighesla* [possibly a Latin form] about 1115 Lindsey Survey

Briggesle 1202 Feet of Fines, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1300 Originalia Rolls and frequently in that form until 1361 Close Rolls, *Briggeslee* 1295 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1316 Feudal Aids
Briggesley 1327 Subsidy Rolls, 1349 *Coroner's Rolls*, 1388 Patent Rolls, 1423 Fine Rolls, 1526 Subsidy and frequently in that form until

1718 *Haigh Collection document*, *Briggeslye* 1554 Patent Rolls, *Briggesly* 1679 *Terrier*

Briggeslay 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map

Bryggesle 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, *Bryggesleye* 1361 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Bryggeslay* 1395 Peace Sessions, 1431 Feudal Aids, *Bryggesley* 1401-02 Feudal Aids, 1425 Close Rolls, 1460 Patent Rolls, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus

Bruggesley 1374 Peace Sessions

Bridgsley 1680 *Haigh Collection document*, 1695 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Bridgsly* 1709 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Forms without <-s->:

Brigelai 1086 Domesday Book
Brigelega [Latin form] 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, *Brigeleya* [Latin form] 1226 Bishop Welles' Rolls
Brigele 1219 *Assize Roll*, 1338 Patent Rolls, *Brigeley* 1454 Close Rolls

Brigley 1313 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum

Brichelai 1202 *Harleian Charter Rolls*, *Brichelay* 1342 Patent Rolls

Briggele 1202 *Assize Rolls*, 1304 Patent Rolls, 1428 Feudal Aids, *Briggeleye* 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, *Briggelee* 1332 Subsidy Rolls, *Briggelay* 1373 Peace Sessions

Bridgeley 1657 *Radcliffe document*

A case might be made that what Scandinavian speakers made of the first part of the original English name, however incongruously, was **bryggju-áss* 'bridge-pole', which was then re-anglicized as **Brigas-*, later *Briges-*, but that is probably two steps too far. Whatever change was made, it might be seen

as deliberately avoiding the unwelcome similarity of Old Scandinavian *brigzl* 'shame'. Spellings with <-ch-> are probably for the sound /k/, here representing its voiced counterpart /g/.

Brocklesby, parish

From Old Scandinavian *bróklauss*, found in the late-12thC *Sverris saga*, literally 'trouserless or breechless', + *býr* 'farm, village'. *Bróklauss* may have been used here as a personal nickname for a man who dressed unconventionally for his time, but what it might imply beyond the bare fact, or be a metaphor for, is unknown.[11] There are four other recorded men with this name in medieval northern Lincolnshire. The place is recorded in 55 spellings differing in minor ways from each other, and a selection is given here. They vary mainly in the faithfulness of the original third syllable to the Scandinavian original *(-laus-*, *-lous-*, *-los-*) or the lack of it (*-les-*), in the number of syllables indicated (4 or 3), in the completely typical variable use of <k> versus <ch> (in early documents) or <k> versus <c> (in later ones), and in the use of <i> versus <y>.

Forms clearly indicating Scandinavian origin:

> *Broclousebi* 1143-7 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, *Broclausebi* 1150-60 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, *Broclauseby* 1181-5 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, *Brocklouseby* 1254 Valuation of Norwich, *Broclosebi* late 12thC Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1218 Assize Rolls
>
> *Broclausbi*, *Broclousbi* about 1150 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, *Broclousby* 1242-3 Book of Fees, 1276 Hundred Rolls, 1338 Patent Rolls, *Broclausby* about 1155 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham*

[11] It is one of a small group of Anglo-Danish names literally meaning 'without clothing [of various types]'. See Gillian Fellows-Jensen (1994) The Vikings and their victims: the verdict of the names. Dorothea Coke Memorial Lecture in Northern Studies delivered at University College London, 21 February 1994, online at http://www.vsnrweb-publications.org.uk/Fellows-Jensen.pdf, accessed 26 November 2019.

Cartulary, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, *Broclousby* 1274 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls

Broclosbi about 1115 Lindsey Survey, before 1155 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1271 Harleian Charters in British Museum, *Broclosby* early in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1204 Pipe Rolls and frequently in this form until 1327 Subsidy Rolls, *Brocclosbi* before 1147 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, *Broclusby* 1303 Harleian Charters in British Museum, 1345 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, *Broklosby* 1305 Patent Rolls

Other forms (anglicized or phonetically reduced):

Brochelesbi 1086 Domesday Book, *Brokelesbi* 1200 Curia Regis Rolls, *Brokelesby* 1238 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1276 Hundred Rolls, 1298 Patent Rolls, 1346 Feudal Aids and frequently in this form until 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1536 *Yarborough documents*, *Brokelysby* 1428 Feudal Aids

Broclesbi about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1143-47 until 1190-95 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1238-43 Book of Fees, *Broclesby* in the reign of Richard I (1189-99; copied 1318) Charter Rolls, 1232 Curia Regis Rolls, 1242-3 Book of Fees, *Broklesby* 1226 Feet of Fines, 1429 *Yarborough documents*, *Broclesbia* [Latin form] 1212 Book of Fees

Brocleseby 1205 Curia Regis Rolls, *Brockeleseby* 1205 Feet of Fines, *Brockelesseby* 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto

Brokelsby 1316 Feudal Aids, 1543 *Yarborough documents*, *Brokylsby* 1428 Feudal Aids, 1443 *Yarborough documents*, *Brokelsbye* 1549 Patent Rolls, 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map

Brocclesby 1328 Banco Pleas, *Broklesby* 1331 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1336 until 1348 Patent Rolls, 1348 Originalia Rolls, 1385 Patent Rolls, 1472 Lincolnshire Wills proved at Canterbury, 1526 Subsidy, *Broclesby* 1335 Patent Rolls, 1373 Peace Sessions ⌾, *Brokklesby* 1378 Patent Rolls

Brocklesby 1339 Patent Rolls, 1372 Miscellaneous Inquisitions and generally in this form until the present day

There are two brief traditions that appear to be aberrations, one in which the <-s-> disappears:

Brocelby 1233 Close Rolls, 1322 Patent Rolls, *Brocilby* 1233 Close Rolls, *Broccelby* 1325 Patent Rolls

and one in which the <-l-> disappears:

Brochesbi about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Brokesby* 1254 Feet of Fines, 1566 Patent Rolls, *Brockesby* 1353 Papal Registers

Brocklesby is included in this book as the home and estate of the earls of Yarborough (the Pelham family) who have played such a prominent role in the development of Grimsby.

Buck Beck

This watercourse, rising in **Waltham** and flowing to the Humber at the southern end of **Cleethorpes**, is recorded as *buckbeck* in 1724, but as *Holywell* in 1298. The modern name may simply include *buck* 'male fallow or roe deer'; the surname *Buck* appears in Grimsby about a hundred years after the 1724 record.

Bull Sand Fort in the River Humber off Kilnsea parish, East Riding of Yorkshire

The First World War fort is one of a pair with **Haile Sand Fort** on the Lincolnshire side of the **Humber** estuary. Many maritime features are named after animals, the precise reason usually being unclear, as here.

Burcom

Burcom is a shoal or sand in the Humber, commemorated in Burcom Avenue, Humberston. It appears on the following Humber charts, and one book mention:

Burcom 1667 Unknown artist
Burcom sand 1675 John Seller
Burcum 1686 Greenville Collins
Burcom 1742 Woodhouse & Toms
Burcom 1797 Diston
Burcum 1797 William Bligh[12]
The Burkham 1912 Sheppard: Lost towns[13]

Being obscure, it may be an old name despite not appearing in the record until fairly recently. If so, perhaps the likeliest explanation is that it is from the Middle English descendant of an Old English **burg-cyme* 'arrival at the town', which has been reformed like other words containing *cyme* as if it were from *cuma* 'comer, someone who arrives'. Perhaps simpler would be an explanation involving a personification of the shoal as **burg-cuma* 'arriver at the town', whose structure would be like that of the recorded *burh-wita* and *burh-sæta* both meaning 'citizen'; perhaps instead from a corresponding Scandinavian **borgar-koma*, or an anglicized version of this. Grimsby received its charter from king John in 1201 and has been referred to as a *burgh* since at least as early as 1198, even if the term was in that year being used loosely.[14] Morden's county map to accompany a new edition of Camden's *Britannia* (1695) shows Burcom as the last shoal on the larboard side of a ship before entering the port of Grimsby. All other map sources place it upriver, off **Stallingborough**, and therefore to starboard, but it is still the last shoal, the one whose sighting directs you into the **Haven**.

12 The information in the list to this point is taken from a contribution on 3 June 2014 by "Amiguru" to Rod Collins' web-page www.rodcollins.com/wordpress/burcom-sands-near-grimsby-in-lincolnshire (now defunct). The previous day, "Amiguru" had quoted a description of "The Burcum" from J. W. Norrie (1823) *Sailing directions for the navigation of the North Sea*.

13 Sheppard, Thomas (1912) *Lost towns of the Yorkshire coast.* London and Hull: A. Brown, pp. 228-229.

14 Gillett, Edward (1970) *A history of Grimsby.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, [reprinted Hull: Hull University Press (1987)], p. 10.

Caddle Beck in Keelby

'Cats' stream', from Old English *catt* in the genitive plural form *catta* + *wella* 'spring, stream', + in recent times the local word borrowed from Old Scandinavian *bekk*-. The spring or the stream is:

> *Catewell'* 1233 (copied in the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307) *Newhouse Cartulary*, *Catewelle* 1333 *Inquisitiones post mortem*, *Caddle* 1844 *Lindsey deposit 29*

and the stream itself is

> *Catwellstrem*, *Catewellestrem* 1344 (copied in 14thC) Selby Coucher Book

The **Central Market** in Grimsby

Developed by the Freemen of Grimsby as *the New Market Place* in the early 19thC as a commercial opportunity related to the opening of the nearby new haven (the site of the present **Alexandra Dock**) in 1800. It became the *Central Market* when Freeman Street Market, further east, was opened in 1873. The clock tower seen in the image on the next page was erected in 1869 and demolished in about 1959, the clock finding its way to Cadwell Park motor racing circuit near Louth. See also The **Old Market**.



The Central Market, postcard image sourced from the Tappin family web-site, https://www.tappin-family.org.uk, used with permission

Chapman's Pond in Cleethorpes

A large pond off Suggitt's Lane, the last visible evidence for the claypit of Chapman's Brick and Tile Works, and locally known as "the bottomless pit". The life of the pond began when the diggings breached the Wolds aquifer in 1904 and started admitting fresh water. This inflow was kept under control with steam pumps which were turned off during the First World War[15] (or the Second according to other sources); the pit filled up and was never drained again. It is not, as supposed by some, connected in any way with the adjacent waterworks.

Clee, parish (later amalgamated with Weelsby, and absorbed by Grimsby)

From Old English *clæg* 'clay, clayey soil', the place being on the Till (a. k. a. Boulder Clay), though why this rather than some other village deserves the name in this bare form is not clear (note for instance **Holton-le-Clay**). The historic centre of the village, represented by the partly late Saxon church of Holy Trinity and St Mary, is close to the boundary of the Till with more recent tidal deposits.

> *Cleia* 1086 Domesday Book, *Cleiam* 1191-4 Pipe Rolls
> *Cleie* 1206 Assize Rolls, *Cleye* 1314 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum
> *Cley* 1362 *Cotton Charter Rolls*
>
> *Cle* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1155-58 (copied 1334) Charter Rolls, 1197 till 1206 Pipe Rolls, 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1292 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, 1304 Fine Rolls and frequently in this form until 1594 *Inventory*
>
> *Clee* 1232 Bishop Welles' Rolls, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1314 Patent Rolls, 1327 *Subsidy Rolls*, 1335 Patent Rolls, 1341 *Extent in TNA*, 1351 *Coroner's Rolls* and generally in that form until the present day

[15] http://friendsofcleethorpesheritage.co.uk/news/thebuildingbricksofafamilyhistory, accessed 9 January 2018.

Clee al[ia]s Cley 1316 through till 1759, all in *Bishop's Transcripts*

Clye 1537 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic, 1551 Patent Rolls, 1576, 1597 *Inventory*

Early forms ending in *-a* or *-am* are Latin. The development from *Clay* to *Clee* is unexpected in this dialect area, seemingly not commented on before, and unexplained; but compare the history of **Healing**.

The entire parish was once called simply *Clee*, but the original village nucleus has come to be called **Old Clee** since the growth of **Cleethorpes**, which was originally within Clee parish, and latterly also of **New Clee**, both Clees being now in Grimsby. I have not found the name *Old Clee* early in the record; the earliest instance is from about 1870, understandably at about the same time as the founding of New Clee.

Hence also **Clee Field(s)**:

campis de … Clee [Latin form] 1421 Ancient Deeds
Clee Feilde 1687 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, *Clee feild* 1690 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, *Clee Field* 1734 *Terrier in Sidney Sussex College Cambridge*, 1828 Bryant's county map, 1871 Census

and a lost coastal feature called **Clee Ness**, a sand or mud promontory, often recorded in earlier times., e.g. as *Cly Ness* 1681 Collins' chart, *(la Bouée* [French for 'buoy'] *de) Cly-Ness* 1803 Dictionnaire universel de géographie maritime, *Clee Ness* 1773 *Map in TNA*, 1856 Ordnance Survey first edition.

Cleethorpes, former borough, originally in Clee parish

The place may have been originally called just *Thorp*, from a word for a secondary (? typically arable farming) settlement within a parish, in this case within **Clee**. It came to be distinguished as *Clee Thorp*, because *Thorp* was a common minor place-name, and as soon as references to this one were necessary in documents with a wider geographical scope (e.g. those of the

whole county or diocese), such a name could be ambiguous. It is clear that the original location was also known as **Itterby** – see the records of 1593 *Clee Thorpe al[ia]s Itterbie* and *Cleethorp called Itterbie*. It was not long after that that the name first turned up in the plural form, but singular and plural forms alternated well into the 19thC and the singular form persists in *Cleethorpe Road* in Grimsby. The plural form presumably reflects the fact that the new "super-village" swallowed up not only Itterby but also Oole/Hole (see **Oole**), and eventually also **Thrunscoe** a little further down the coast, inland from the site of the modern **Boating Lake**. As noted in the relevant entries, Oole was also called *Fore Thorpe* (1861), *Low Thorp* (1851) and *Near Cleethorp* (1826), whilst Itterby was *Middle Thorpe* (1741), *Upper Thorpe* (in Dobson's book of 1850) and *Far Cleethorpes* (1842). The fact that Itterby could be called *Middle Thorpe* confirms that at that point in time Thrunscoe was also viewed as one of the *Thorpe*s: note as confirmation *Thronschothorp* (1588), *the Thorpe of Thrunscoe* (1761).

Forms without <-s>:

> *Clee Thorpe* 1406 Patent Rolls[16]
>
> *Clethorpe* 1552 *Inventory*, 1652 *Radcliffe document*, *Cleethorpp* 1581 Historical Manuscript Commission Report 14, *Cleethorp* 1593 *Inventory*, 1606 Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, 1723 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, *Cleethorpe* 1582 Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, 1593 *Inventory*, 1622 Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, *Clee Thorpe* 1694 *Haigh Collection document*, 1831 *Monson manuscript at South Carlton*, 1838 *Brace document*, 1840 Enclosure Act
>
> *Clee Thorpe al[ia]s Itterbie*, *Cleethorp called Itterbie in the parishe of Clee* 1593 *Inventory*

[16] For the argument that this 1406 reference to *Thorpe* is the earliest one to Cleethorpes, see Kenneth Cameron, *Place-Names of Lincs* vol. 5, p. 16; the published text of the Patent Rolls for that year may have been misleadingly punctuated by the editor.

Cleathorpe 1802-10 G. A. Cooke: Description of Lincolnshire, 1818 John Eyre's diary, *the township of Cleethorpe* 1831 Lewis: Topographical Dictionary of England[17], *Cleethorpe* 1856 Ordnance Survey 1" first edition
Cleythorp 1697 Abraham de la Pryme: Diary

Forms with <-s>:

Clethorpes 1588 *Inventory*, 1695 *North Willingham deposit*, *Clethorps* 1685 *North Willingham deposit*

Cle thorpes 1606 *Inventory*, *Cle thorps* 1609 Duchy of Lancaster Miscellaneous Book 119, 1670 *Inventory*, *Cle Thorps* 1707 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1736 *Inventory*

Clee thorpes 1598 *Inventory, Clee Thorpes* 1723 *Inventory*, 1755 *North Willingham deposit*

Cleethorps 1604, 1690 *Inventory*, *Cleethorpes* 1612 Historical Manuscript Commission Report 14, 1648 Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, 1671 *Inventory*, 1838 *Brace document* and generally in this form until the present day

Cleythorpes 1597 *Inventory*
Cley Thorps 1684 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*
Cleathorps Inn 1791 John Byng's diary vol. II, p. 387

It is very interesting that the first edition Ordnance Survey 1" map (sheet 85, 1856; see image on next page) shows both Itterby and Oole separately as *Clee – thorpe* in the singular:

[17] For these forms, see Alan Dowling (2012) Memories of Cleethorpes. *Cleethorpes Chronicle*, 15 March 2012, pp. 18 & 23.





Probably the oldest surviving building in Cleethorpes, in Wardall Street

The place-name is duplicated in *Claythorpe*, south-west of Mablethorpe, and *Cleythorpe* (Norfolk), a Domesday manor.[18] Evidently, both these names are much older than *Cleethorpes*, but they have a common linguistic origin. Claythorpe seems to have been named from the outset 'the clay farm', whilst Cleythorpe is 'the thorp within (Cockley) Cley (parish)'. The latter is

18 Cullen, Paul, Richard Jones and David N. Parsons (2011) *Thorps in a changing landscape.* Hatfield: University of Hertfordshire, pp. 37-39 and 45, note 26.

therefore the exacter parallel to *Cleethorpes*. There is a further *Cleythorpe*, not so far analysed, in Stanton (Suffolk).

There is unclarity about how many *thorpe*s truly made up the place now called *Cleethorpes* in the plural. Oole, Itterby and Thrunscoe are beyond dispute, but the waters are muddied by the title of C. Ernest Watson's well known book of 1901: *A history of Clee and the Thorpes of Clee; an account of the townships of Clee, Hoole, Itterby, Thrunscoe, Weelsby, Holm, Cleethorpes, New Clee, Beaconthorpe and New Cleethorpes*. This gives the impression of a larger number of contributing hamlets. Local materials sometimes refer to "the six thorpes of Clee", but on what basis is not clear.[19]

Hence also **Cleethorpes Country Park**.



The Promenade

Cleggy

See **Meggies**.

[19] For example T. Brigham (2014) *Rapid coastal zone assessment survey, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire: Phase 3. project overview. Thematic discussion of selected aspects.* Humber Archaeology Report 422, p. 46. Hull: Humber Field Archaeology, online at https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/rczas-yorks-lincs-phase3/rczas-yorks-lincs-3-vol8-overview.pdf, accessed 16 April 2018.

Cleveland Bridge in Grimsby

A bridge formerly carrying the Grimsby and Immingham Electric Railway (a rural tram service carrying factory workers between the two places) and Gilbey Road over a Great Central Railway dock railway line. It was named after the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company of Darlington which built it in about 1912, but it was also locally known as *The Tip*.

Cliff Gardens in Cleethorpes

Self-explanatory for this public open space above the Promenade. Mapped as *Pier Gardens* in the later 20thC (e.g. on an OS plan at 1:2500 (1965) and at 1:1250 (1973)).

Coates

See **Great Coates** and **Little Coates**.

Corporation Bridge in Grimsby

Technically a single-leaf Scherzer rolling-lift bascule bridge, this is the second bridge over the Old Dock (the precursor of the **Alexandra Dock**) on the present alignment. It was opened in 1925, replacing a swing bridge of 1872–3. It is now rarely operated. So called because it affords the main access to Corporation Road, commemorating the burgesses who ran the local authority from 1835 till 1974 and sold land for urban development here on the **West Marsh** in the early 1880s.

Cottagers Plot / Plat in Laceby parish

This small hamlet on the boundary with Grimsby was the site of one of the Grimsby area's isolation hospitals (Laceby Hospital) from 1902-68. *Plot* or *plat* (with unrounding of the original vowel) is a word for a small piece of land, or possibly a notably flat one (but everything is quite flat here).[20] The cottagers must have been tenants of nearby Laceby manor.

cottagers' plot 1779 *Pretyman Tomline document*

20 Cavill, Paul (2018) *A new dictionary of English field-names.* Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, **plat**, **plot.**

It was always known, and signposted, as *Plat* after the Second World War, but has now reverted to *Plot*. A Laceby rectory inventory of 1634 mentions a close called *Cotchers Plat*, but says that that is in **Irby**.[21]

Crowhill in Cleethorpes

No particular reason for this transparent name is known. It was the site of a mill (Clee Mill) in the 18thC and 19thC.

Crowhill 1851 Census
Crow Hill 1861, 1871 Census

The name survives in *Crowhill Avenue*.

Cun Hu, hill in Little Coates (no longer in existence)

A large artificially shaped hill occupying land which now forms part of Grimsby Golf Course. It has been almost totally levelled (see Introduction, and compare **Toot Hill**). Its name is recorded only late, but it may represent a much reduced Old Scandinavian form consisting of *konungr* 'king' + *haugr* 'mound'.[22] If (a big if) the surviving modern spelling is reliable, it could be better explained by having *kona* 'woman' (in the genitive singular form *konu*) as the first element. It is accepted that the mound was probably natural, but that its top was modified, perhaps before Danish occupation. In that case, the Danes will have given a new name to an existing feature.

Cuttleby, street in Cleethorpes

This was obviously once a farm name (from Old Scandinavian *býr-* 'farm, village'), but is now reduced to a street name. Its origin is obscure. It may be from a male nickname **Kudli* (related to Old Danish **kodle* >> Norwegian *kaule* in the dialect of Møre og Romsdal, meaning 'cuttlefish'), in the genitive

21 Laceby Chronicles, vol. III: anonymous handwritten document of 1634, online at lacebyhistory.com/node/67, accessed 6 June 2018.

22 Cox, Barrie (1995-6) Yarboroughs in Lindsey. *Journal of the English Place-Name Society* 28, pp. 50-60.

singular form **Kudla*, with the same change of [d] to [t] that is found in the history of the English word itself (Old English *cudele* >> *cuttle*).

> *Cuttleby Dale* 1734 *Terrier in Sidney Sussex College Cambridge*
> *Cattleby Lane* 1784 *Terrier*
> *Cuttleby Lane* 1861, 1871 Census

Cuttleby cannot have been far from **Oole**, named from being in a hollow, so *dale* may mean 'valley', though usually this word names much larger features, as in **Irby Dales**; more likely it is from *deill* 'share of land, allotment'. Could *Cuttleby* have been an earlier name for the hamlet of Oole, marginalized through use of the transparent English name meaning 'the hollow'?

Diana Princess of Wales Hospital in Grimsby

The site of the former Union workhouse, right on Grimsby's boundary with Scartho, which became Grimsby Infirmary/General Hospital. The new hospital was opened by Diana on 26 July 1983, and renamed in her honour after her death in 1997.

The **Dock Tower** in Grimsby



The Dock Tower, with the clouds gathering

Copyright unknown; downloaded from https://www.lincsinspirelibraries.com/web/arena/local-landmarks

A brick hydraulic tower, built 1851, for operating the lock gates of the Royal and Fish Docks. Mimicking the Sienese style, it is Grimsby's iconic building.

Duke of York Gardens, along the Freshney in Grimsby

The gardens date from 1894, and the Duke of York in question was the future King George V. He was unable to attend the ceremony, which was performed instead by the Lady Mayoress, Lady Doughty. Now the location of a parkour ground.

East Marsh in Grimsby

Self-explanatory name for the housing development on former marshland mostly east of the present position of Freeman Street, but occasionally used in earlier writings for the whole of the area east of the ancient **Haven**. Before it was built over, the area was sometimes referred to in the singular, sometimes in the plural. After the opening of Grimsby's first fully artificial dock in 1800 on the line of the Haven, the Haven Company's Dock or Old Dock, i.e. what became the **Alexandra Dock**, and especially after the first new docks of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company opened in 1848–56, the original uninhabitable common marshland was stabilized and made available for building from the 1820s onwards (see the 1831 reference). See also **Grimsby Docks**.

> *the marshes on thestside the haven* 1587 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*
>
> *the Estmarsh* 1471 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i*, the East marshe* 1607 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* vii, *(the) East Marsh* 1625 *Heneage document*, 1665 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, 1707 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts* and frequently in that form after that, *the east marshe* 1669 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* ix
>
> *orient' marisco* [Latin for '(on/in the) east marsh'] 1500 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *orientate* [for *orientale*] *marisco* 1582 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *le orien' Marisc* 1630 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*

(the) East Marshes about 1600 *Grimsby map in TNA*, 1678 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts* and generally in this form until 1832 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* xvi, *ye east Marshes* 1648 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* viii

(the) East Marsh upon which the New Town is built, was an open field 1831 *Monson manuscript at South Carlton*

Notice that the housing was referred to as *The New Town* in 1831.

East Ravendale

See **Ravendale**.

Ellyll Hills, three mounds in Grimsby (no longer in use)

This is the name found on Smith's map (before 1825) for the feature(s) recorded earlier as:

hell hyll 1547 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*
Hell hill about 1600 *Grimsby map in TNA*
hellhill 1634 *Terrier*
Hell Hill 1686 *Terrier*, about 1832 *Yarborough document*

in the singular, presumably originally a name for just one of them. These broad low mounds, now levelled and built over, were in what came to be called *Grimsby Field*, presumably an open field, now represented by the Cambridge Road area. Their traces can be found on the British Geological Survey labelled as patches of glaciofluvial sand, which have survived relatively undisturbed while the greater mounds of **Toot Hill** and **Holme Hill** have been quarried away completely.

In the absence of definite contrary evidence, it seems that the name is truly 'Hell Hill', for unknown reasons. The first element might otherwise be Middle English *helde* 'slope' (there was a field in Grimsby in 1492 called *Heldecroft*). But these features, hundreds of feet long and six feet high in the 19thC, hardly sloped at all and only comic exaggeration would have called them slopes. Smith's spelling clearly suggests that he knew the Welsh word *ellyll*

'goblin' or other faery being, and made a connection with the Ancient Britons who, he was sure, inhabited the area. He also suggested that the other two mounds here were called *Rye Hill* and *Thorn Hill*. *Rye Hill* appears, from its situation, certain to be from Middle English *ei* 'island, dry ground in marsh', with the final *-r* of the Middle English preposition + definite article *atter* 'at the' attached; and *Thorn Hill* seems self-explanatory.

Europarc in Healing parish

An industrial park opened in 1999 as part of a local strategy to diversify employment away from the collapsed fishing industry. The spelling is conspicuously French.

The **Fitties**

A once well-known local term for grazing land on the seaward side of a seabank, overflowed by the highest tides. It is an anglicization of Old Scandinavian *fitjar*, plural of *fit*, which means exactly 'waterside grassland'.

> *the Fytthes* 1537 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *the Fyttes* 1553 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*
> *the Fytties* 1569 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iv, *Fytties* 1573 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *The Fitties* 1612 *Shaw papers*, 1695 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, 1840 Enclosure Act
> *the fittys* 1665 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *le Fittes* 1683 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *fittyes* 1694 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *the Fittys* 1697, *the Fittees* 1723 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*

Best known now in *Humberston Fitties*, but formerly in the *West* and *East Fitties*, either side of **The Haven**, along the coastline at Grimsby and elsewhere too.

Freeman Street in Grimsby

This name of this street, the main approach to the new docks that were opened around 1850, relates to the fact that the area was developed as a

commercial proposition by the freemen of the borough from 1859 onwards (Freeman Street Market dates from 1873), and became one of Grimsby's two main shopping areas. It is often used as the name for the commercial area itself, contrasted with **Top Town**, the shopping area around the former Bull Ring and Victoria Street. The abbreviation *Freemo* is nowadays in common use. The shopping street itself has been in serious commercial decline since the collapse of the fishing industry.

River **Freshney**

'The fresh river', by contrast with the saltwater creeks found along the **Humber**; perhaps a river whose estuary had no significant tidal inflow. From Old English *fresc* (pronounced "fresh"), in the dative case form with *-an*, + *ēa* 'river'. Early records often show it with an Old Scandinavian pronunciation indicated by <-sk-> (compare *Friskney* near Wainfleet), but the original English pronunciation has won the day.

> *portu de Fresken[']* 1258 Ballard: Borough Charters, *portum de Freskeney* 1275 Hundred Rolls, *Freskene aqua* 1279-80 Inquisitiones post mortem (Record Commission), "the water of" *Freskeney* 1280 Patent Rolls, *Friskeneye* 1328-9 (copied 1662)
> ("water of") *Freshney* 1279-80 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, Dugdale: Imbanking, *Fresheney* 1569 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iv, *Freshney Creek* 1731 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*



The Freshney near the River Head

The river rises at several local springs, including **Welbeck Springs** and one near **Beelsby**, and it is joined in its course by **Team Gate Drain** flowing from **Waltham**. It originally ran into the Humber close to **Pyewipe**, on the joint boundary of Great Coates and Little Coates, west of the town and outside its jurisdiction, but at its seaward end, for a short distance, forming the boundary between Great Coates and Grimsby. Some of its water was culverted into the **Haven** in the Middle Ages, and in 1700 its main course was finally fully diverted to flow into the **West Haven** and thence into the Haven proper, i.e. what is now the southern arm of the **Alexandra Dock**. This was to help scour silt out of the Haven – a problem which had been complained about from time to time from the later Middle Ages but which had been recognized as serious in the 1660s and was noted by the diarist Abraham de la Pryme in 1697.[23] The Freshney's original course is roughly followed by that of **New Cut Drain**, well to the west of the ancient town. The upper reaches of the Freshney are known by other names, the main channel being **Laceby Beck**.

> Hence also **Freshney Bog**, a washland and nature reserve created by the Borough Council in 2001 between **Little Coates** and **The Willows** to help with flood management. It is near the start of New Cut Drain, and is fed by one of Grimsby's **Blow Wells**.

Freshney Place in Grimsby

A modern shopping mall (1968-71) containing the name of the adjacent (canalized) river. Originally known as *The Riverhead Centre* (see **River Head**), it covers the site of ancient streets such as The Bull Ring, Baxtergate and Flottergate.

Fryston Corner in Grimsby

Named from a house on the corner of Bargate and Weelsby Road, previously called *Southfield* from its relation to the field system of **Nuns Farm**. The

[23] He attributed the silting problem to "the Humber's wearing away the huge cliff at Cleythorp".

house was presumably renamed, directly or indirectly, after one of the several villages of this name in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Gooseman's Drain

A drainage channel incorporating a well-recorded local surname, peculiar to Lincolnshire, especially east Lindsey, since at least the 16thC.

Grainsby, parish

'Grein's farm or village', from the Old Scandinavian male given name *Grein* in the genitive case form with *-s* (or more likely the Middle English equivalent *-es*) + *býr-* 'farm, village'. The first element could be *grein* 'branch, fork in a river'; the village nucleus is indeed in such a fork but it is not a marked feature, the streams are not major watercourses, and the genitive case form suggests a personal name is more likely. Spellings in the form *Gren-* in the first set could suggest a specifically Danish (rather than Norse) pronunciation.

> *Grenesbi* 1086 Domesday Book, 1146 Registrum Antiquissimum i ۞, 1197 Pipe Rolls ۞, late 12thC Harleian Charters in British Museum ۞, 1202 Assize Rolls, 1207 Pipe Rolls, *Grenesbia* [Latin form] 1136-45 Early Yorkshire Charters iv ۞, *Grenesby* 1207 Oblate Rolls, 1225 Curia Regis Rolls, 1251 Charter Rolls
>
> *Greinesbi* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1150-60 Stenton: Danelaw Documents ۞, 1202 Assize Rolls ۞, 1218 Assize Rolls, *Greinesby* 1235-47 Registrum Antiquissimum i ۞, *Greynesby* 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1281 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1290 Bishop Sutton's Register, 1303 Feudal Aids, 1315 Originalia Rolls, 1352 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1428 Feudal Aids, 1483 Patent Rolls, 1503 Inquisitiones post mortem
>
> *Grainesbi* 1147-53 Stenton: Danelaw Documents ۞, about 1156 (copied 13thC) *Kirkstead Cartulary* ۞, 1166 Red Book of the Exchequer ۞, in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Black Book of the Exchequer ۞, *Grainesbia* [Latin form] 1212, *Grainesb'* 1238-41 Book of Fees, *Grainesbye* 1613, *Grainesby* 1672 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Graynesby before 1155 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1245 Feet of Fines ⌾, 1276 Hundred Rolls, 1295 Bishop Sutton's Register, 1315 Inquisitiones post mortem and frequently in this form until 1588 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Graynesbi* 1333 Papal Registers, *Graynysby* 1475 Patent Rolls, *Graynesbie* about 1577 Terrier, 1586 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Graynesbye* 1623 *Hill papers*

Granesby 1390 Papal Registers, 1427 Patent Rolls, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1554 Patent Rolls, *Granesbye* 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map

Granysby 1428 Feudal Aids, 1509 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Granysbe* 1562 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Graynsby 1556 *Maddison Deposit document*, 1591, 1665 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1668 Terrier, *Graynsbye* 1563, 1662 *Grainsbye* 1562, *Grainsbe* 1570, *Grainsbie* 1594 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1601 Terrier, *Grainsby* 1638 Terrier, 1690 *Haigh documents* and generally in that form till the present day

The village nucleus is on a patch of glacial sand and gravel surrounded by the Boulder Clay (Till).

Hence also **Grainsby Healing**. In latter years a fox covert, this is called *Heeling* in 1745 *Terrier*. Its origin is unknown, as is its relationship, if any, to the name of the village of **Healing**. There are springs here, but I have seen no report of any healing properties.

The **Grange Estate** in Grimsby

A council housing estate begun in the late 1950s, built on the fields of the farm called *Grimsby Grange* on late Victorian maps. Coincidentally or otherwise, William Grange was Town Clerk of Grimsby for an astonishing 52 years (1861-1913).

Grant Thorold in Grimsby

A modern informal district, now also an electoral ward, adopting the name of **Grant Thorold Park**. The park was named after Alexander Grant-Thorold, a scion of the Thorold family of **Weelsby** Park, who gave nine acres of land to Grimsby on condition that the new park bore his surname, which had been double-barrelled by one of his forebears to secure an inheritance.

The park was opened in 1904 by his son Henry, and it is said locally that the dignitaries' luncheon marquee blew down. As luck would have it, Colonel Buffalo Bill Cody's travelling show was performing in the next field, and members of his team put the marquee up again.[24]

Great Coates, parish, partly absorbed by Grimsby

'The bigger of two places called *Coates*'; compare adjacent **Little Coates**, which was probably a later settlement detached from Great Coates.

> *Cotes* 1086 Domesday Book, 1176 and frequently in that form until 1206 Pipe Rolls, 1212 Book of Fees, 1223 Feet of Fines, 1265 Miscellaneous Inquisitions and generally in this form until *Cotes "by" Grymesby* 1426 Close Rolls
> *Cotis* about 1115 Lindsey Survey
>
> *Cotun* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Kotun* 1182 Pipe Rolls
> *Cothum* 1196 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, *Cotom* 1374 Peace Sessions ⌾

With *great* in Latin:

> *Magna Cotes* 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1272 *Assize Rolls*, 1281 *Feet of Fines*, 1303 Feudal Aids, 1327 Subsidy Rolls and frequently in that form until *Magna Cotes juxta Grimesby* 1584 *Miscellaneous donations* 238
> *Magna Cotis* 1503 Inquisitiones post mortem

24 Steve Beasant, stevebeasant.4mp.org.uk/2008/08/31/the-park-was-opened-by-captain-h-grant-thorold-and-buffalo-bill-was-there-to-see-the-event/, accessed 11 January 2018.

Cotes Magna 1526 Subsidy, *Cotts Magna* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, *Cootes magna* 1570 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Coates magna* 1602 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1686 *Terrier*, *Coats Magna* 1689 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1697 *Terrier*

With *great* in French:

Grawencotes, *Grauncotes* in the reign of Henry III (1216-72; copied early 14thC) Selby Coucher Book

With *great* in English:

Mikelcotes 1329 *Assize Rolls* ۞, *Mykelkotes* 1369 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, *Mekelcotes* 1413-26 Early Chancery Proceedings, *Mikyll Cotes* 1493-1500 Ministers' Accounts, *Mikkyl Cotes* 1503 Brasses, *Mikell Cotes* 1518 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books*

Great Cootes 1562 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Great Cottes* 1576 Lincoln Episcopal Records, *greate Cotes* 1596 *Foster Library document*, *Great Cotes* 1610 Speed's county map, *Great Coats* 1702 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Great Coates* 1741 *Pretyman Tomline papers* and in this form generally till the present day

The name is pronounced with the stress on *Great*.

The farming estate was at first simply called, in Middle English, *Cotes*, meaning 'the cottages' or 'the shelters', and this sometimes appears in the form *Cotum* which descends from the dative case form of the word's Old English ancestor (compare **Nun Cotham**). It may have been a secondary settlement from the ancient village of **Healing**, but that is speculation. The word for 'big' is expressed in a number of ways: *Magna* in Latin (with the position after *Coates* being preferred from the 16thC onwards), *Graun* for *graunt* in Anglo-Norman French (these two being the languages of medieval

bureaucracy), *Mikel* in Middle English, a form derived from Old Scandinavian *mikill*, and finally *Great* in Modern English.



St Nicolas' church, Great Coates

Great Grimsby

The formal name of Grimsby, and also of its parliamentary constituency, reflecting the fact that there is a small village with the same name near Louth, now called *Little Grimsby*. The origin of the two names is the same. For fuller discussion, see **Grimsby**.

Great Limber, parish

See **Limber**.

Greedy Gut

A shallow channel in the mudflats on the **Humber** estuary side of **Spurn Head**. *Gut* is widely found in the sense 'channel', but why *greedy* is not clear, unless it is just an elaboration of *gut* using the common expression.

Grimsby, former county borough

'Grim's farm or village', from the Old Scandinavian male given name *Grím*, in the genitive case form *Gríms*, + *býr*. Early forms mostly show the personal name in its Middle English form with *-es*.

(í) grims bæ (miþivm) about 1120 (copied about 1300) Orkneyinga saga

Grimesbi 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1130 Pipe Rolls, about 1130 Gaimar: Estoire des Engleis, 1179 Registrum Antiquissimum i, 1200 Curia Regis Rolls, 1218 *Assize Rolls*, 1231 Memoranda Rolls, about 1250 Crone: Early Maps, 1268 Patent Rolls, 1392 Papal Records, *Grimesbia* [Latin form] 1114-16 Registrum Antiquissimum i, *Grimesbeia* [Latin form] 1153 Regesta Regum Anglo-Normanorum

Grymesby about 1151 Registrum Antiquissimum i, Borough Charters, 1252 Patent Rolls, 1275 Fine Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1303 Feudal Aids, 1308 Patent Rolls, 1319 Originalia Rolls, 1328 Banco Pleas, 1338 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1350 Close Rolls and frequently in that form until 1560 Patent Rolls, *Grymesbye* 1492 Fine Rolls, 1547 Patent Rolls

Grimesby 1155-56 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1190-96 (copied early 14thC) Early Yorkshire Charters ii, 1202 Feet of Fines, 1207 Borough Charters, 1211-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1223 Curia Regis Rolls, 1228 Liberate Rolls and frequently in that form until 1499 Historical Manuscript Commission Report 14, *Grimesbie* 1576 Lincolnshire Episcopal Records

Grimisbi 1173 Pipe Rolls, *Grimisbia* [Latin form] 1175 Pipe Rolls, *Grimisby* 1469 Patent Rolls, *Grymysby* 1509 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Grymysbe* 1534 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic vii

Grimsby 1328 Close Rolls, 1531 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic v and in this form regularly until the present day, *Grymsby* 1434 Fine Rolls, 1461 Close Rolls, *Grimsbye* 1576 Saxton's county map

Forms with <-mm->:

Grymmesby 1198 (copied 1328) Charter Rolls, 1267 Liberate Rolls, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, 1293 Patent Rolls, 1297 *Assize Rolls*, 1309 Patent Rolls, 1319 Charter Rolls, 1342 Close Rolls and in this form regularly until 1556 Patent Rolls, *Grimmesby* 1217 Patent Rolls, 1226 Bishop Welles' Rolls, 1268 Liberate Rolls and in this form frequently until 1332 Patent Rolls, *Grimmesbi* 1224 Patent Rolls

Grimmisby 1254 Valuation of Norwich, *Grimmisbi* 1271 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, *Grymmysbe* 1437 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xii, *Grymmysby* 1452 Fine Rolls

As 'New Grimsby':

nova [Latin for 'new'] *Grimesbi* 1155-58 Charter Rolls

"New" Grimesby in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied 1461) Patent Rolls

As 'Great Grimsby' in Latin form with *magna(m)*:

magnam Grymesby 1293 *Assize Rolls*, *magna Grymesby* 1417 *Grimsby Court Rolls*, 1480 Papal Registers, *magna grymsby* 1528 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i, *Magna Grymesbye* 1557 Patent Rolls

Grymysby magna 1539 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iii, *Grymesby Magna* 1543 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* ii, *Grymesbie Magna* 1574 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iv, *Grymesbye Magna* 1576 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iv, *Grimesbie Magna* 1581 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i, *Grimsby Magna* 1676 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* ix, 1678 *Foster Library document*

As ‘Great Grimsby’ in Scandinavian-derived form with *mikill*:

mekill Grimesby 1481 *Grimsby Mayor’s Court Books* i

As ‘Great Grimsby’ in English form with *much*:

mych Grymesby 1500 *Grimsby Mayor’s Court Books* i

As ‘Great Grimsby’ in English form with *great*:

Grete grimesby 1462 *Grimsby Mayor’s Court Books* i, *Gret Grymesby* 1530 Wills iii, *grett Grymysby* 1540 *Grimsby Mayor’s Court Books* iii, *Great Grymesby* 1508 Wills i, 1547 *Grimsby Mayor’s Court Books* iii, 1563 Patent Rolls, 1615 *Miscellaneous deposits* 161, *Great Grymesbie* 1625 *Terrier*, *Great Grymesby* 1547 *Grimsby Mayor’s Court Books* iii, 1681 *Grimsby Mayor’s Court Books* ix, *Great Grimsby* 1557 Wills i, 1692 *Grimsby Court Rolls* and in this form regularly till the present day with minor further spelling variation including:

Greate Grimesbie 1612 *Tennyson d’Eyncourt Collection document*, *Greate Grimsbie* 1654 *Grimsby Mayor’s Court Books* viii

Grim is the English form of the common Scandinavian male given name *Grímr* (*Gríms* in the genitive (possessive) case form). The story, or myth, of its foundation is recounted in the anonymous early 14thC English poem “Havelok” (lines 734-749), as follows:

In Humber Grim bigan to lende,
In Lindeseye, rith at the north ende.
Ther sat is ship upon the sond;
But Grim it drou up to the lond;
And there he made a litel cote
To him and to hise flote.
Bigan he, there for to erthe,
A litel hus to maken of erthe,
So that he wel thore were

Of here herboru herborwed there.
And for that Grim that place aute,
The stede of Grim the name laute,
So that Grimesbi it calle
That ther-offe speken alle;
And so shulen men callen it ay,
Bituene this and Domesday.[25]

'Grim proceeded to land by the Humber, right at the northern end of Lindsey. There his ship sat on the sand, but Grim drew it up on land, and there he made a little cottage for himself and his folks. He began to make a little house of earth there to dwell in, so that all was well with him there, lodged in their shelter. And because Grim owned the place, it got the name 'the place of Grim', so that everybody who mentions it calls it Grimsby, and so they ought to for ever from now till Doomsday.' A bit wordy, but the point is clear.

Grimsby had already been recorded many times before the date of the poem's earliest manuscript, usually as *Grimesbi* (five times in 1086 Domesday Book), *Grimesby* (1155-1157 Red Book of the Exchequer), *Grymesby* (about 1151 Registrum Antiquissimum), *Grimmesby* (1217 Patent Rolls), *Grymmesby* (1258 Charter Rolls), and occasionally in Latin as *Grimesbia*. The spelling *Grimsby* is first found in 1328 Close Rolls. These show that the linguistic origin of the name as set out in the poem is not in doubt, and that the town's foundation (or at least its naming) can be placed in the period of Scandinavian dominance in eastern England between the ninth and eleventh centuries. The story of Grim and the Danish prince Havelok is first recorded in the *Estoire des Engleis* 'History of the English' in rhyming verse by the Anglo-Norman chronicler Geffrei Gaimar, which was written in the 1130s, and almost certainly completed in Lincolnshire. Gaimar mentions *Grimesbi* (lines 329 and 604), *Grimesby* (lines 307, 617 and 2580), but surprisingly does not mention the founding of the town by Grim.[26] The

[25] Smithers, G. V., ed. (1987) *Havelok.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 24-25.

[26] Short, Ian, ed. and transl. (2009) *Geffrei Gaimar. Estoire des Engleis | History of the English*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 362.

connection is made in the later Anglo-Norman poem "Lai d'Haveloc" which derives from Gaimar's chronicle and is a source of the English poem quoted above.[27]

The town is first called *Great* Grimsby (in Latin, *magnam Grymesby*, in the accusative case form) in unpublished *Assize Rolls* of 1293, and in the 15thC in English as *mekill*, *mych* and *grete* Grimsby, all with the same meaning. But it had earlier appeared as "New Grimsby" (in Latin *nova Grimesbi*) in 1155-58 Charter Rolls. Whether this just means it was newer than the old (now *Little*) Grimsby near Louth, or whether it means that the main site of the place had shifted, perhaps because an earlier site was flooded or the haven silted up, is not known.

The most interesting early mention is perhaps that in chapter 51 of the 12thC Icelandic epic "Orkneyinga saga", preserved in manuscripts of about 1300, including the phrase *í Grímsbœ miðjum* 'in the middle of Grimsby'. In this, the wayfarer Rögnvaldr (Kali Kolsson) is said to have made a verse that went as follows, contrasting life on land with life at sea and returning in their longships to Bergen in Norway:

> *Vér hǫfum vaðnar leirur vikur fimm megingrimmar;*
> *saurs vasa vant, es vôrum, viðr, í Grímsbœ miðjum.*
> *Nús, þats môs of mýrar meginkátliga lôtum*
> *branda elg á bylgjur Bjǫrgynjar til dynja.*
>
> Skaldic Poetry of the Scandinavian Middle Ages, https://skaldic.abdn.ac.uk/m.php?p=verse&i=3619 (spelling modernized)

[27] "Ceo fut el North, a Grimesbi./ A icel tens qe ieo vus di,/ Ni out onques home habite/ Ne cele hauene nert pas haunte./ Il i adresca primes maison;/ De lui ad Grimesbi a non." 'It was in the north, at Grimsby. At this time I'm telling you about no man had ever lived there and this haven hadn't been in use. He was the first to put up a house there; from him it has Grimsby as [its] name.' [RC's translation.]

> 'We have waded through the mudflats for five mighty grim weeks; when we were in the middle of Grimsby there was no shortage of mud. Now it is that across the gull's moor, mighty merrily, we make the prows' elk boom over the billows to Bergen.'

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that Rögnvaldr is making a deliberate pun on *Grimsby* when he describes their five weeks as *megingrimmr* 'mighty grim, dire', though it is not phonetically exact. Judith Jesch comments: "This description of Grimsby is entirely correct. In the Middle Ages, the town was surrounded by mudflats and saltmarshes, and there was only one road into it [represented now by Bargate, RC]. The Norwegian traders anchored out in the harbor and had to traipse through the mud every day to trade in the town."[28] Grimsby's historian Edward Gillett memorably said that "post-Conquest Lincolnshire appears as a kind of remoter suburb of Norway",[29] and Scandinavian-speaking may have continued in this area for centuries, to judge by the number of Scandinavian words borrowed into local English dialect and appearing in place-names (e.g. *beck*, *dales*, *fitties*, *gairs*, *holm*).

Named areas of Grimsby currently mapped by the Ordnance Survey are **Bradley**, **East Marsh**, **Grange**, **Grant Thorold**, **Holme Hill**, **Littlefield**, **Old Clee**, **Weelsby**, **Wellow**, **West Marsh**, **The Willows** and **Yarborough**.

Hence also **Grimsby Docks**.

Grimsby's first harbour was known time out of mind as The **Haven**. It was improved into a dock with lock-gates in 1800–1, on essentially the old site and alignment, and known as *The Haven Company's Dock*, later still as *The Old Dock*, then reimagined in 1879/80–1884 as part of the enlarged, L-shaped, **Alexandra Dock**, named after the then Princess of Wales (see map on the next page but two). This dock was fed and scoured through The **West Haven** by the diverted river **Freshney**, the land at the Freshney's new mouth being known as The **River Head**. Land was reclaimed from the **Humber**

[28] Jesch, Judith (2013) Earl Rögnvaldr of Orkney, a poet of the Viking diaspora. *Journal of the North Atlantic* 4, pp. 154-160, at p. 155.

[29] Gillett, Edward (1970) *A history of Grimsby.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, reprinted Hull: Hull University Press (1987), p. 8.

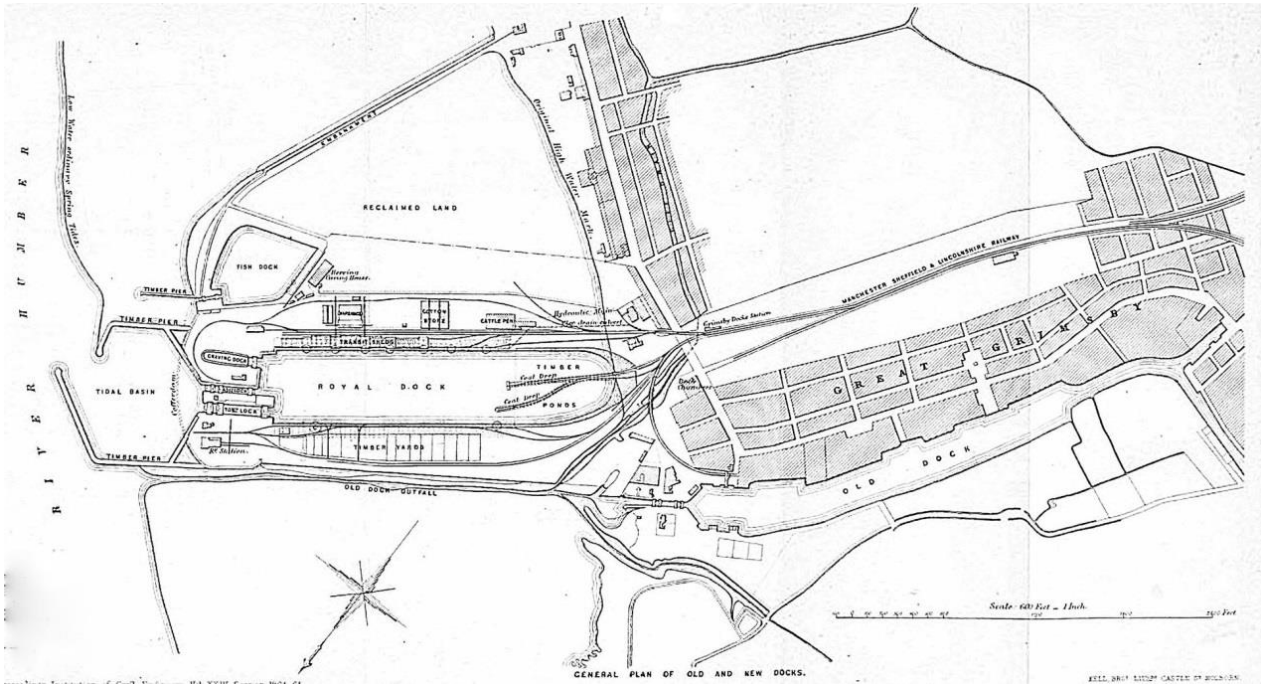
saltmarsh for the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway's **Royal Dock** (opened in 1852) and **Fish Docks (nos) 1 and 2** (1857 and 1878), and the end of the dredged channel to the deep-water channel of the Humber was marked by a *dolphin* 'mooring-post or bollard placed at the entrance of a dock or along a quay, wharf or beach, to make hawsers fast to' on early Ordnance Survey maps. **Fish Dock (no.) 3** *(Grimsby Dock East)* was opened on still more reclaimed marshland in 1934. *The Junction Dock* or **Union Dock** was constructed to link the Alexandra Dock and the Royal Dock, opening in 1879, the original lock allowing direct access to the sea from the Alexandra Dock being abandoned (see **Lock Hill**). Fish Dock 2 is now **Grimsby Marina**.

The three fish docks together were widely and proudly claimed as being the largest fishing port, and as having the largest fishing fleet, in the world from the 1930s through to the early 1960s. Visiting them was always referred to as going *down Dock*.



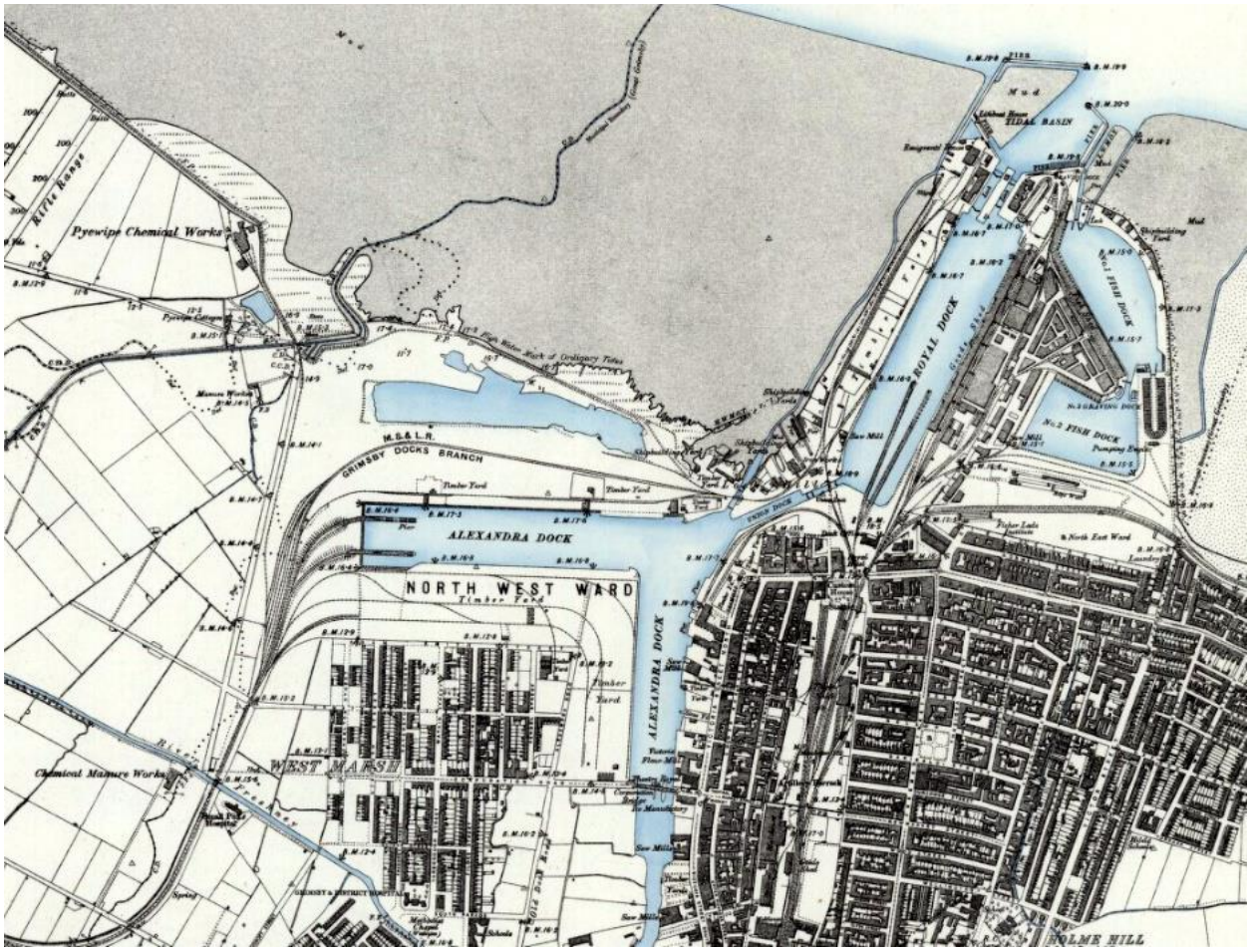
The Dock Offices, with Prince Albert green in the foreground and the Dock Tower in the far background, left. © Copyright David Wright and licensed for reuse under the relevant Creative Commons Licence (CC BY-SA 2.0).

The Royal Dock is so called because the first stone was laid by the Prince Consort in 1849, and permission was given to commemorate his visit in the name. He and Victoria visited together a couple of years later. His life-size bronze statue, erected in 1879 and now with a fine green tarnish, still stands in front of the Dock Offices (see previous page).



The Docks in 1864 (Institute of Civil Engineers), showing the Old Dock. Note the "reclaimed land" which became the site of the Fish Docks. The historic town's nucleus is just off the map to the right.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=41728720

Grimsby Docks, mapped in about 1888, with inundated land north of the Alexandra Dock. Ordnance Survey 1:10560, Lincolnshire XXII.NE. Wikimedia.
(Image on next page.)



Gunnerby in Hatcliffe parish

'Gunnar's farm or village', from the Old Scandinavian male given name *Gunnar* (without the expected genitive case form *-s*, except in the two earliest records) + *býr-*.

> *Gunresbi* 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey
>
> *Gunreby* before 1182 (copied 13thC) *Alvingham Cartulary*, 1252 Close Rolls, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, 1299 Close Rolls, *Gunrebi* 1196 Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls, *Gunerb'* 1238-41 Book of Fees, *Gunerby* 1553 Patent Rolls

Gunnerby 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1311 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1327 Subsidy Rolls, 1361 Close Rolls and in this form generally until the present day

Gonnerby 1290 Placitorum Abbreviatio, 1312, 1548 Patent Rolls, *Gonerby* 1364 Close Rolls, 1431 Feudal Aids, 1698 *Miscellaneous donations* 400

Gunaby 1828 Bryant's map

The given name might be expected to appear in the genitive case form *Gunnars*, but this is suggested only by the two earliest records. Otherwise, as with the bulk of the evidence for **Barnoldby**, the name appears in its base form only.

Habrough, parish

The second element in the name seems clearly to be Old English *burg* 'massive earthwork, fortification', though nothing remarkable can be seen here now. The current village centre is by the railway station, near the ancient site of Newsham Farm ('(at the) new houses'), but the original nucleus is around the parish church on a spur (now followed by the B1210) of slightly raised land (spot height at the "tip" 17 metres) in rather flat countryside, which might allow the interpretation of the first element as Old English *hēah* 'high'. If so, it has been thoroughly influenced by the Old Scandinavian equivalent word *há(r)*. Conversely, we might envisage the anglicization of a Scandinavian name, originally *há* + *borg*, with *borg* as probably in *Scarborough* and *Flamborough* (Yorkshire, North and East Riding); this has not been suggested before for Habrough. A phrase linking these words is actually found in the Old Norse poem *Atlamál*: *á borg inni há* 'on the high fortress', so the concept is not out of the question.

In either case, therefore, possibly 'high earthwork or fortification', but in the absence of truly high ground or a fortification a better solution may be possible. The name was certainly understood in the Middle Ages as if this were its origin; the poor spellings *Alta Bargta* 1303 Feudal Aids and

Haltbaroc 1338 Patent Rolls contain as their first elements the Latin and Norman French words for 'high' respectively.

Habrough is recorded in a considerable range of spellings, mostly illustrating minor variation (e.g. occasionally without <H->, and in the 16thC occasionally with <Har->)[30] but not enough to suggest a different interpretation, so a reduced selection is presented here.

Forms with <Ha->:

> *Aburne* 1086 Domesday Book, *Haburne* 1086 Domesday Book, *Haburn'* 1196 Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls, *Haburn* 1218 Feet of Fines [these forms suggest Old English *burna* 'stream' but are generally regarded as aberrations]
>
> *Haburc* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, about 1150 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1159-81 (copied the early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary* and frequently in that form until the reign of Henry III (1216-72) Harleian Charters in British Museum, *Haburk* in the reign of Henry III (1216-72) Harleian Charters, *Haburch* 1143-47 Stenton: Danelaw Documents and in this form regularly until the reign of Richard I (1189-99; copied 1318) Charter Rolls, *Haburg(')* 1180 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1219 Book of Fees and frequently in this form until 1300 *Nun Cotham Cartulary*
>
> *Haburgh(')* 1259 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, 1305 Patent Rolls and frequently in that form until 1817 *Yarborough documents*
>
> *Habur* 1159-81 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, *Haber* 1554 Ancaster papers

[30] The spellings in *Har-* suggest that the name was occasionally influenced by *Yarborough*, the name of the wapentake in which Habrough is situated.

Habrough 1569 Patent Rolls, 1602 Terrier, 1610 Speed's county map, 1697 Terrier and in this form regularly until the present day, *Habroughe* 1586 *Yarborough documents*

Forms with <Hau->, with <au> as a spelling of long <á>, recalling the way that Anglo-Norman *sauf* has become *safe* with the same vowel as in *Ha(brough)*, so probably a spelling using (Law) French conventions:

Hauburc 1197 Pipe Rolls, *Hauburg(')* 1255 Close Rolls, *Hauburgh* 1298 Patent Rolls, 1399 Close Rolls

Forms with <Hay-> and similar showing the change of <a> in Scandinavian words with historic <á> to [ei] as in "hay":

Heyburgh 1409 Patent Rolls, 1429 Close Rolls, 1507 Patent Rolls, 1539 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiv, 1639 *Foster Library document*, *Heybrughe* 1551 Patent Rolls, *Hayburgh* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, *Hayburghe* 1539 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiv, 1552 Patent Rolls

Haybur 1539 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiv, *Haybur alias Haybrugh* 1570 Patent Rolls

Haile Sand Fort, from a sandbank in the river Humber offshore from Tetney parish

Along with **Bull Sand Fort** on the Yorkshire side of the **Humber**, one of two forts erected during the First World War but completed only in 1919.

Haile in *Haile Sand* may be from Old Scandinavian *hali* 'tail', in a topographical sense. This sandbank projected a significant distance from the coastline at the time of Morden's map's map (1695) on which it appears as *Sand Hil*, offshore from the ancient Saltfleet storm-beach, which is now under sand-dunes. Caution is due because of the lateness of the oldest records. Compare the modern Haile Sand off Humberston where Tetney Haven emerges from the sandbanks into the Humber proper, whose name may contain the same word. *Hali* has not previously been suggested as a

place-name element in England, except in the **kattar-hali* 'cat's tail' which may appear in *Catterall* (Lancashire).

Haile could instead contain *hale*, from an oblique case form of Old English *halh* 'nook, corner, etc.', but there seem to be no other examples of this in offshore names.

Hardy Recreation Ground in Grimsby

Formerly **Weelsby** Recreation Ground, now often *Hardy's*. The current name is due to Frank Barrett (see **Barrett's**), who named this improved park after his wife's family.[31] Now "[a]n alarmingly desolate patch of grass between Ladysmith Road and Humberstone Road Precinct."[32] That is, at the southern end of Weelsby Street South.

Hatcliffe, parish

'Hadda's cliff', from the common Anglo-Saxon male given name *Hadda* (with a lost genitive case form suffix *-n*) + *clif*, perhaps originally in its dative case form *clife* where the <f> would have been pronounced as the [v] often indicated in early spellings, but later replaced by the [f] of the base form of the word.

With spellings in <-d-> and <-v-/-u->:

> *Hadeclive* 1086 Domesday Book, 1226-9 Book of Fees, 1252 Close Rolls, *Hadecliue* 1204 Pipe Rolls, 1271 Assize Rolls, *Hadeclyue* about 1240 Institutions to Benefices, 1284 Harleian Charters in British Museum

31 Walsham, Mary (2013) Recreation *king* – Frank Barrett. *Lincolnshire Poacher* (summer), pp. 7-10.

32 forum.thefishy.co.uk/Blah.pl?m-1243633284/, accessed 4 January 2018. The correspondent, "Black Haddock", also offers the nickname *The Ploggers* for this field, in a glossary lifted from an unidentified Facebook page. See also Henry Goulding (2017) *A Grimsby life - part 1: Henry the Ninth.* Privately published, p. 309.

Haddecliue about 1184 (copied in 15thC) Records of the Templars, about 1200 Registrum Antiquissimum iv, 1230 Close Rolls ⌾, *Haddeclive* 1286 Bishop Sutton's Register ⌾

Hadclyve 1313 Originalia Rolls, 1428 Feudal Aids

With spellings in <-d-> and <-f->:

Hadeclif 1238-41 Book of Fees, 1271 Feet of Fines ⌾, *Hadeclyf* 1327 Subsidy Rolls

Haddeclif 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1316 Feudal Aids, *Haddeclyf* 1347 Coram Rege Rolls, 1399 Patent Rolls

Hadcliff 1309 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, *Hadclif* 1312 Patent Rolls, 1364 Close Rolls, *Hadclyf* 1437 Ancient Deeds, *Hadclyfe* 1510 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic i

Hadcleve 1397 Patent Rolls

With spellings in <-t->:

Hateclive 1328 Inquisitiones post mortem

Hatteclif 1364 Close Rolls, 1383 Patent Rolls, 1586 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Hatteclyf* 1374 Patent Rolls, 1431 Feudal Aids, *Hatteclyff(e)* 1513 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic i, 1560 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Hattecliff(e)* 1562 and frequently in those forms until 1566 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Hateclife 1596 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Hatecliffe* 1635 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Hatclyf 1338 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1362 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1368 Close Rolls, 1434 Patent Rolls, *Hatclif* 1368 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1382 Close Rolls, 1588 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Hatclyffe* 1437 Fine Rolls, *Hatclyff* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1553 Patent Rolls, *Hatcliff* 1526 Subsidy, 1598 and in

this form regularly until 1603 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Hatcliffe* 1600, 1666 *Bishop's Transcripts* and in this form regularly until the present day

Hatclif alias Hadclif 1402 Patent Rolls

Hakclyff 1576 Saxton's county map, *Hakcliff* 1610 Speed's county map

Hautecleue 1202 Harleian Charters in British Museum, 1202 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum iv

The original [d] becomes its voiceless counterpart [t] when preceding the voiceless sound [k], and the new sequence [tk] is in its turn sometimes simplified to [kk] as indicated in the late map spellings. *Hautecleue* (1202) is based on the idea that the first element is French *haut* 'high', in a natural association with *cliff*.

Hatcliffe is situated on the upper course of **Waithe Beck**. The cliff might be that just west of the village, cut by the beck, or those of the dry valley of the road leading to **Ravendale** to the east. The former is closer to the village nucleus, which adjoins the parish boundary (the beck), but the latter is the one actually in Hatcliffe parish.

The **Havelock Stone**

See The **Blue Stone**.

The **Haven** in Grimsby

Grimsby's maritime history is founded on the existence of two navigable waterways which came to be known as *the Old Haven* and *the West Haven*, the latter being excavated from common pasture in the 14thC. The landward end of the Old Haven, south of the junction with the West Haven, silted up and was abandoned in early modern times, but its troublesome ghost was betrayed by subsidence in (sub)urban streets such as Ainslie Street and Wintringham Road well into the second half of the 20thC. After the silting,

trade was focused on the remaining stub of the Haven, which was improved into what came to be called *the Saltwater Haven*, then *the Wet Dock* (a major project of the celebrated engineer John Rennie, 1796-1800), and then the **Alexandra Dock**. The main flow of the river **Freshney** was diverted into the haven system in stages, in the Middle Ages, in 1700, and then again in the 19thC, to contribute to the scouring of the West Haven. The term *the Saltwater Haven* presumably referred to that part of the Haven which was not completely flushed by the Freshney. The historic "old" exit from the dock into the **Humber** was demoted to a winding channel through the saltmarsh when the new exit of 1800 was effected through a lock (referred to in **Lock Hill**) and a new straight channel in the marshes, but that was abandoned in the long run (no longer mapped by 1933) in favour of a new exit created via the **Union Dock** through the **Royal Dock** and its tidal basin in 1857.

portum de [Latin for 'port of'] *Grymesby* 1154-79 Borough Charters, in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied 1301) Charter Rolls, 1335 Fine Rolls, 1389 *Grimsby Court Rolls*, 1537 *Augmentation Office miscellaneous books* 207, *portus de Grimesby* 1230, Close Rolls *portum de Grimsbie* 1577 *Grimsby Final Concords*

la havene 1359 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, *del Hauen* 1392 *Grimsby Court Rolls* ۞ [in Law French]

atte ['at the'] *Hauen'* 1401 *Grimsby Court Rolls* ۞

le havyn 1531 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i, *le haven (de magna grymesby)* 1547 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iii

the havyn 1471 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i, 1537 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *the haven* 1582 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts* and frequently in this form until 1735 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *ye Haven* 1645 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* viii, *the Haven* 1641 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 1, 1649 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts* and in this form frequently till modern times

the Haven or Wet Dock 1803 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* xiv, 1833 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*

(The) Old Haven 1801 *Grimsby map in NELA*, 1811 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* xv

the harbour before 1600 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, 1753 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* xii

the salt water haven 1639 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* viii, *the Saltwater Haven* 1663 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*

ye Creeke, or Harbour 1660 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* ix, *Grimsby Creek* 1666 State Papers Domestic

A large body of water mapped in the 19thC north of the western arm of the Alexandra Dock was a flooded brickpit, as testified by the *Brickpit Coal Sidings* of the Great Central Railway on the OS 1: 2500 map of 1908. See also **Grimsby Docks** under **Grimsby**.

Haverstoe wapentake

'Hávarð's mound', from the Old Scandinavian male given name *Hávarð-*, in the genitive case with *-s*, + *haug-* 'mound'. The meeting-place of the wapentake was almost certainly a mound in Beacon Field in **Hawerby** parish, now levelled, but once having far-reaching views over the **Marsh**. Since Hawerby was 'Hávarð's farm', the two names presumably commemorate the same person.[33]

Hawardeshou 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1238–41 Book of Fees, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1316 Feudal Aids, *Hawardesho* 1168 until 1191 Pipe Rolls, *Hawardeshow* 1202 Assize Rolls, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, *Hawardishou* 1219 Book of Fees, *Hawardeshowe* 1295 *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1329 *Assize Rolls*, 1431 Feudal Aids, *Hauwardeshowe* 1332 *Subsidy Rolls*

[33] The possibility of a meeting-place in Cabourne parish has been floated by Aliki Pantos (2001) Lincolnshire assembly places, no. 13 (unpublished, Lincolnshire Record Office MLI81175).

Hawordshow 1385 Peace Sessions, *Hawardshowe* 1428 Feudal Aids

Awardeho 1230 Chancery Rolls, *Hawardeho* 1230 Pipe Rolls, late in the reign of Henry III (1216-72) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1298 *Assize Rolls*, *Hawardhou* 1242–43 Book of Fees, 1338 Patent Rolls, *Hawardhou* 1275 Hundred Rolls, *Hawardhowe* 1396 Peace Sessions

Haywardeshow 1275 Hundred Rolls

Hauevers-sto 1537 Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic xii

Havesto 1610 Speed's county map

[Bradley] Haverstow 1653 Parliamentary Survey, *Haverstow* 1759 *Lincolnshire Record Office 2-ANC/9/63*

There is a minor but persistent medieval tradition omitting the *-s*, which is also absent in *Hawerby*. The modern spelling is established in the 18thC.

Haverstoe is also the name of a deanery of Lincoln diocese. Hence also the modern amenity **Haverstoe Park** in Cleethorpes, which was never in this wapentake but in that of Bradley. Haverstoe was merged with Bradley wapentake at some time before 1653 under the name *Bradley Haverstoe*.

Hawerby, parish in union with Beesby

'Hávarð's farm or village', from the Old Scandinavian male given name *Hávarð* + *býr*. Unusually, the given name does not appear in the genitive case form with *-s*.

Hawardebi 1086 Domesday Book, 1196 Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls, *Hawardabi* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Hawardeb'* 1238–41 Book of Fees, *Hawardiby* 1241 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, *Hawardeby* 1244 Patent Rolls, 1300 Close Rolls, 1431 Feudal Aids

Hawrth'bi 1204 Pipe Rolls

Hauwardeby 1204 Additional Charters*,* 1312 Fine Rolls, *Houwerdeby* 1312 Patent Rolls

Hawordeby in the reign of Henry III (1216-72) *Harleian Charters,* 1311 Patent Rolls, *Hawerdeby* 1428 Feudal Aids

Hawardby 1292 *Bishop Sutton's Rolls,* 1356 Feet of Fines*,* 1385, 1438 Patent Rolls, 1610 Speed's county map

Hawarby 1526 *Subsidy,* 1561 Patent Rolls

Howerby 1535 Valor ecclesiasticus, *Howerbie* before 1567 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 5

Hawerby 1553 Patent Rolls and in this form generally through to the present day

Compare **Haverstoe**, along with its possible relation to this name.

Haycroft(s) in Grimsby

From a 59-acre field forming part of Grimsby's open field system before the 1827 Act of Inclosure. This is rather large for a *croft*, generally meaning 'small enclosure',[34] and the name may have been trasferred from some smaller entity absorbed within it. According to a map of 1742, this field contained **Blow Wells**.

Healing, parish

'The people associated with *Hægel', from an unrecorded but plausible Old English male given name based on the word *haga* 'enclosure, landed property', seen also in *hagustald* 'landless military follower, dependant, bachelor', + the group suffix *-ingas*. The given name might in theory derive from Old English *hægel* 'hail(stones)'. It duplicates the name of Hayling

[34] Cavill, Paul (2018) *A new dictionary of English field-names.* Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, **croft**.

Island (Hampshire). Forms with *-s* are not richly represented, but they occur sporadically from the 12thC till the 15thC. This explanation is more convincing overall than one involving a singular suffix *-ing*, but the singular form is not impossible because singular *-ing* names based on given names apparently do occur.

The expected pronunciation of the village name is **Hailing* (as in *Hayling Island*). But the *Hail-/Heil-* type of spelling fades out towards the end of the Middle Ages. (Compare the history of **Clee**.) From time to time, from 1198 onwards, forms with *Hel-* are found, suggesting that the original name was understood as Middle English *hēlinge* 'curing, restoring to health'. Such forms eventually dominated, and they give rise to the modern pronunciation. The parish has two springs, one fresh and one chalybeate (at Healing Wells on the road to **Riby**), which must have helped the transition. Early commentators[35] thought their existence accounted for the the parish name, but that cannot be so; the effect came later, triggered by the accidental similarity of the original name and the word for 'curing'. These springs must have been known in early times, but they were not exploited till the Victorian era.

Forms without <-s>:

> *Hechelinge*, *Heghelinge* 1086 Domesday Book, *Heghelinga* [Latin form] about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Heheling* 1212 Book of Fees
>
> *Hegelinge* 1086 Domesday Book, 1166 Red Book of the Exchequer ۞, 1235 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi, *Hegeling'* in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Black Book of the Exchequer ۞, 1218 Assize Rolls ۞
>
> *Hegling'* 1201 Feet of Fines, about 1240 Institutions to Benefices, *Heglinge* 1212 Book of Fees, *Heglyng'* late 13thC (copied early 14thC) Selby Coucher Book, *Heigling* 1221 Guisburn Cartulary

35 For example William White (1872) *History, gazetteer and directory of Lincolnshire* (3rd edn). Sheffield: William White, 238–239.

Heilinga [Latin form] 1166 Pipe Rolls ۞, *Heiling'* early in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1199 Memoranda Rolls ۞, 1202 Assize Rolls ۞, 1208 Feet of Fines ۞, 1221 Bishop Welles' Rolls, *Heilinge* 1193 Pipe Rolls ۞, *Heilling'* 1219 Assize Rolls ۞, *Heyling'* 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1269 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, 1316 Feudal Aids, 1344 Fine Rolls, *Heylingge* 1282 Assize Rolls, 1318 Selby Coucher Book, *Heylyng* 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1311 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1340 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1360 Patent Rolls, *Heylinge* 1563 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Heling' 1198 Pipe Rolls ۞, 1284 Selby Coucher Book, *Heling* 1365 Ancient Deeds ii, 1526 Subsidy, 1553 Patent Rolls, 1610 Speed's county map, *Helyng* 1346 Feudal Aids, 1353 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1369 Patent Rolls, 1385 Peace Sessions, 1395 Charter Rolls and frequently in this form until 1634-42 Holles: Memorials, *Helynge* 1385 Close Rolls, 1556 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 14

Healyng 1566 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Healing* 1590, 1668 *Bishop's Transcripts* and generally in this form until the present day, *Healinge* 1664 Terrier

Forms with <-s>:

Hailinges 1180 Pipe Rolls ۞, *Heylinges* 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1285 Bishop Sutton's Register, 1353 Inquisitiones post mortem

Helinges 1212 Curia Regis Rolls ۞, *Helynges* 1427 Close Rolls

In early forms with *Heg-*, the <g> was pronounced like <y>.

This name, formed with *-ingas*, is the sole representative in northern Lincolnshire of a kind widely regarded as a very early type of Anglo-Saxon place-name, and one more often found further south and east in England. But names *including* a form of this type can be found at **Immingham**,

Killingholme and **Stallingborough**. These four names make a tightly knit group of four adjacent parishes each on the south bank of the Humber.

Hewitts Circus in Cleethorpes

A road-junction with a roundabout named after the prominent local Hewitt family of brewers, who owned land in Grimsby and Cleethorpes around 1900. The roundabout is on the present boundary of Cleethorpes with **New Waltham** and **Humberston** civil parishes.

Hog Pit Hill in Irby upon Humber parish

The name now designates the modern course of the A46 main road, which bypasses the historic village centre. *Pit* alludes to chalk quarrying in the **Irby Dales** area, and represents an earlier field-name. The exact relevance of *hog* with *pit* is unknown; could it be a substitute for *hob* in the sense 'hobgoblin'? (Compare the field *Hob Hole* in Peckleton, Leicestershire, and several depressions called *Hob* or *Hob's Hole*s in the west Midlands.[36])

Holderness in the East Riding of Yorkshire

'Headland of the high-ranking officer (hereditary landowner)', from an Old Scandinavian word represented by Old Norse *hǫlðr*, *hǫldr*, in a genitive case form **hǫldar* or one representing a possible ancient variant **høldr*, + *nes*. The spellings with <e> in the first syllable are Middle English renderings of the **hølðr* variant.[37]

> *Heldrenesse*, *Heldernes(se)* 1086 Domesday Book, *Heldernes(se) wap'* 1166 until 1188 Pipe Rolls

[36] Cavill, Paul (2018) *A new dictionary of English field-names*. Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, **hob**; Allies, Jabez (1846) *On the Ignis Fatuus, or Will-o'-the-Wisp, and fairies.* London: Simpkin, Marshall, pp. 4-5.

[37] Smith, A. H. (1937) *The place-names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York*. Survey of English Place-Names 14. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Pons-Sanz, Sara M. (2012) *Norse-derived vocabulary in late Old English texts: Wulfstan's works, a case study.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins, pp. 49-50.

Helderneis 1130 Pipe Rolls

Heldrenesia [Latin form] 1098-1102 Early Yorkshire Charters no. 1300

Heuderness(e) 1195 Red Book of the Exchequer and frequently in that form until 1303 Knights' Fees, *Heudrenesse* 1298 Patent Rolls

Holdernes, *Holderness*, *Holdernesse* 1087-95 (copied 14thC) Early Yorkshire Charters no. 1299, 1298 Patent Rolls, and in the second form regularly until the present day, *Holdrenesse* 1322 Beverley Minster Chapter Act Book

Houderness(e) 1203 and frequently in that form until 1255 Patent Rolls

Huldernesse 1300 Patent Rolls

Later Scandinavian forms appear to be adaptations of the anglicized name with <e>:

Hellornes early 13thC Heimskringla, *Hallornes* 13thC Orkneyinga saga

Originally the name of some or all the peninsula ending in **Spurn Head**, and also applied to an administrative unit. The administrative unit named is variously called in Latin a wapentake, fee, ballivate (bailiff's unit) or liberty:

Holdernes wapentacum, *Holderness wapentacum*, *Holdernesse wapentacum* 1178, 1183 Pipe Rolls and frequently in similar forms afterwards, *Holdernes feoda*, *Holderness feoda*, *Holdernesse feoda* 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, *Holdernes balliuo*, *Holderness balliuo*, *Holdernesse balliuo* 1305 Rental, *Holdernes lib'*, *Holderness lib'*, *Holdernesse lib'* 1339 Extent, 1348 Charter Rolls

Hole

See **Oole**.

Holm(e) in place-names

A word borrowed into Old or Middle English from Old Scandinavian *holm-* 'small island', 'patch of dry ground in marshland', as in **Holme Hill** and **Killingholme**. Some commentators give this as the name of one of "thorpes" of **Clee**. In that guise, it is Holme Hill, once in Clee with Weelsby parish, now part of Grimsby.

Holme Hill in Grimsby, formerly in Clee (with Weelsby)

This is the former marshland settlement of *Holm*, from the Old Scandinavian word *holm-* 'island, raised ground in marshland', borrowed into English as *holm*. The place was formerly referred to as *South Holm*, but appears as *Salt Holm* in one run of central government documents in the 1190s. This may be an alternative name for a place in the saltmarsh, but it seems more likely to be a mistake for "Sutholm".

As for *South Holm* itself, it can hardly be so named because it was south of Grimsby as Kenneth Cameron presumes[38] (it was east of the historic centre), and it was certainly not south within the boundaries of Clee parish. The best guess is that it was south of some other, now unidentifiable, mound within the **East Marsh**. There are references to *North Holm Meer* and *South Holm Meer* as late as 1784 in a Clee local terrier. But the early dropping of *South* suggests at very least the downgrading in status, or even the washing away, of North Holm.

The simple name was expanded to *Holm(e) Hill* in early modern times, the need for the change being not entirely clear. But this was certainly appropriate, because the holm was an enormous mound of glacially deposited sand and gravel, well over 150 feet high and at least 700 yards long (depending which date and source you prefer), which was flattened for building material as the area was developed during the housing expansion of the later 19thC. The paltry remnant, which barely shows as a superficial trace on the British Geological Survey map, is now topped by St Mary on the

[38] Cameron, Kenneth, *Place-names of Lincs*, vol. 5, pp. 17-18.

Sea Roman Catholic church (built 1883) at the corner of Wellington Street and Heneage Road.



St Mary's on what is left of Holme Hill
© Allan Chapman, CC BY-SA 2.0,
https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=13406113

Sotholm 1182, *Sudholm* 1184 Pipe Rolls, *Sutholm'* 1212 Feet of Fines ۞, 1282 Feet of Fines, *Sutholme* about 1300 Gisburn Cartulary

Saltholm 1191 until 1199 Pipe Rolls, 1196 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*

Holm 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1313 Patent Rolls, 1332 Subsidy Rolls ۞, 1366 *Grimsby Final Concords* ۞, in the reign of Elizabeth I *Chancery Proceedings*, *Holme* 1276 Hundred Rolls, 1314 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 1327 Subsidy Rolls ۞, 1387 Close Rolls and frequently in this form until 1547 Patent Rolls, *Hulm* 1313 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum

Cleholme [i.e. the holm in Clee] 1316 Patent Rolls

Holm' Hyll 1508 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* ii, *Holm hill* 1518 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *holme hill* 1635 *Terrier*, 1720 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *Holme Hill* 1710 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, 1828 Bryant's county map

The place was formerly in **Clee** parish (note *Cleholme* in 1316), but seems to have been reckoned to Grimsby since around 1500. The name is now used as that of an informal district and electoral ward.

At the southern end of Holme Hill was **Ket Bank**, a feature of unknown origin or purpose. It is recorded only in the 19thC, by George Oliver, who says that it was associated with popular ceremonies. Its name may contain Old Scandinavian *ketta* 'female cat; giantess', but that is pure speculation.

Holton-le-Clay, parish

'Hill-spur farm or village', from Old English *hōh* 'heel, spur of a hill' + *tūn* 'farm, village'. The <l> in the modern name gets established in the 17thC, probably as an inverse response to the change which allows *cold* to be pronounced /kɔʊd/ (rather like *code*) in this area.[39] The <l> appears in Domesday Book, but that indicates a sound like [w] in this position in the word in Norman French and this ancient spelling does not survive into medieval documents.

Holtun, *Holtone* 1086 Domesday Book

Houtona [Latin form] about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Houton(')* 1200 Pipe Rolls ⟐, 1212 Book of Fees, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1303 Feudal Aids and frequently in this form until 1602 Terrier

Howtona [Latin form] in the reign of Henry III (1216-72; copied 1409) Gilbertine Charters, *Howton* 1406 Close Rolls, 1431 Feudal

[39] Orton, Harold, Stewart Sanderson and John Widdowson (1978) *The linguistic atlas of England.* London: Croom Helm, for the University of Leeds, map Ph132a.

Aids, 1496-98 Ministers' Accounts, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus and in this form regularly until 1576 Foster: Lincoln Episcopal Records, *Howtonne* 1610 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Hotton' 1166, *Hottuna* [Latin form] 1167 Pipe Rolls

Hocton' 1202 Assize Rolls, *Houcton* 1276 Close Rolls

Hauton' 1254 Valuation of Norwich, *Hawton al[.] Holton in le Clay* 1723 Speculum Dioeceseos Lincolniensis

Houghton 1352 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1475-77 Ministers' Accounts, 1519 Diocesan Visitations i, 1609 Ministers' Accounts, 1779 Enclosure Award, *Howghton* 1496-98 Ministers' Accounts, *Howgeton* 1534 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic vii

Holton 1565 *Bishop's Transcripts*, and in this form generally till the present day

Howlton 1563 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map, 1653 Parliamentary Survey, 1703 Terrier

Houlton 1610 until 1623 *Bishop's Transcripts*

The place is described or named over the centuries as being *near (iuxta)* **Grimsby**, **Humberston**, **Tetney** and **Waithe**. It is "in the clay" to distinguish it from *Holton le Moor* south-west of Caistor and *Holton cum Beckering* north-west of Wragby, both of whose base-names have the same origin. *Le* 'the' derives from the bureaucratic tradition of using Law French, where it is often used simply to indicate that an English word is about to follow, and the designation "in the clay" dates from the 17thC. Holton church is on a low projecting rise (about 15-20 feet spot height) in the Till or Boulder Clay, enough perhaps to keep its feet dry, but there is no dramatic landscape feature anywhere in the parish.

Houton(') "by" Grimesby 1291 Inquisitiones post mortem, ---- *iuxta Humberstan* 1295 Assize Rolls, ---- *"by" Wathe* 1396 Ancient Deeds, ---- *iuxta Greate Grimsbie* 1590 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Houlton nexte to great Grimsby* 1614 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Howtonne juxta Tetteney 1503, ---- *next tetnay* 1584 *Foster Library document*, ---- *iuxta great grimsbe* 1588 *Bishop's Transcripts*, ---- *iuxta grimsbie* 1607 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Howtonne in Le clae 1604 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Howlton in le Claie* 1615 Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, *Holton in le Clay* 1633 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1698 *Middleton document*, *University of Nottingham*, 1724 *Haigh documents*, *Holton in le Claie* 1635 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Houlton in le Clay* 1668, 1719 *Haigh documents*, 1678 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Houlton in the Clay 1626 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Houlton in Clay* 1649 Lincolnshire Wills proved at Canterbury

Houlton le Clay 1652 *Radcliffe document*, 1682 *Haigh documents*, *Holton le Clay* 1671, 1690 *Terrier* and in this form regularly until the present day, *Houton(') le Clay* 1720 *Bishop's Transcripts*

River **Humber**

A pre-English river-name of unknown origin and meaning, found also as the name of several smaller rivers in England. The only serious suggestion is due to the Swedish scholar Eilert Ekwall: that it comes from a British Celtic prefix **su-* 'good' ([s] becomes [h] at the beginning of words in late British Celtic) + a form of a river-name type which is widespread in Europe, **Ambr-*.[40]

(The) **Humber Bank**

Self-explanatory. The name today most often refers to the industrial works, including chemical works, between the **West Marsh**, the river and **Killingholme**.

40 Ekwall, Eilert (1928) *English river-names.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, pp. 203-205.

Humberston, parish

A village taking its name from the Humber Stone (Old English *stān*). The name was given the current spelling by the Post Office in the 1930s to try to differentiate it from Humberstone, Leicestershire, whose name has a different origin.

A significant number of early spellings indicate that the village was often and persistently known by an equivalent Old Scandinavian name with *stein-* as the second element.

> *Humbrestone* 1086 Domesday Book, 1440 Visitations, 1526 Subsidy, *Humbreston* 1226 Close Rolls, *Humberston* 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1294 *Assize Rolls*, 1322 Papal Registers, 1331 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1346 Feudal Aids, 1375 Peace Sessions, 1402 Feudal Aids, 1451 Close Rolls and generally in that form until the present day and now officially, *Humberstone* 1309 Papal Registers, 1421 Fine Rolls, 1557 Patent Rolls and generally in this form until 1638 *Miscellaneous donations* 238
>
> *Humberstein* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1180 Pipe Rolls ⌾, 1203 Feet of Fines, 1231 Bishop Welles' Rolls, *Humbrestein* 1191 Pipe Rolls ⌾, *Humbersteyn* after 1220 Bishop Welles' Liber Antiquus, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1428 Feudal Aids
>
> *Humbrestain* 1164-81 (copied late 13thC) Early Yorkshire Charters v, *Humberstain* 1224 Feet of Fines, 1293 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, *Humberstayn* 1235 Institutions to Benefices, 1258 Close Rolls, 1272 *Assize Rolls*, 1295 Bishop Sutton's Rolls and frequently in this form until 1423 Papal Registers, *Humbrestayn* 1267 Close Rolls, 1310 Feet of Fines, *Humberstayne* 1319 Patent Rolls, 1373 Peace Sessions
>
> *Humerstain'* 1228, *Humerstein'* 1230 Curia Regis Rolls

Homerston 1576 Saxton's map, 1607 Camden: Britannia, 1610 Speed's county map, *Humerston* 1608 *Land Revenue Miscellaneous Books* 256, 1695 Morden's map

A third tradition spells the name with *-stan* or *-stane*. These forms, especially the earlier ones, are best taken as representing the Old English name rather than the Scandinavian one, though eventually both names would have come to be pronounced the same because of phonetic reduction in the last, unstressed, syllable.

Humbrestan in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1223 Curia Regis Rolls, *Humberstan* in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Stenton: Danelaw Documents ۞, 1202 *Assize Rolls* ۞, 1238 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, and frequently in this form until 1450 Close Rolls, *Humberstane* 1323 Patent Rolls, 1353 Inquisitiones post mortem, and frequently in this form until 1458 Patent Rolls



The Humber Stone in 2018

The Humber Stone was a boulder mentioned in 1634 by the historian Gervase Holles in his *Memorials* as being on the shore "just at y^{e} place where Humber looseth himselfe in y^{e} German Ocean". It must have had this title

from far back in the Anglo-Saxon era, and is sometimes claimed locally as the place where the Vikings first landed in Lincolnshire. But it must have got lost, because the glacial erratic which passes at present for the Stone was dug up in a field in Midfield Farm in the winter of 1956/7. This stone, which is not particularly remarkable in shape or size, presently sits with a small wall-plaque, but without fanfare, outside a tea-shop (the former library) in the village centre, a little way south of the site of Midfield Farm.

Humberston Fitties

See **Fitties**.

Immingham, parish, modern town and port

'The homestead or major farm of the group of people called the *Immingas'*, with Old English *hām*, preceded by *Imminga*, the genitive case form of *Immingas* 'people associated with a man named *Imma*'. This name is on record; Imma was a 7thC prince of Northumbria mentioned by Bede in his *Ecclesiastical history*, but he is not necessarily the man commemorated.

> *Imungeham*, *In Mingeham* 1086 Domesday Book, *Immungheham* about 1115 Lindsey Survey [all possibly mis-spelt or miscopied, though some medieval place-names with <-ung-> for <-ing-> are known]
>
> *Immingeham* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1205 Charter Rolls, *Ymmingeham* 1205 Charter Rolls, *Imingeham* 1220 Fine Rolls, *Imyngeham* 1305 Charter Rolls, *Ymingeham* about 1221 Bishop Welles' Rolls
>
> *Immingham* 1100-15 (copied about 1240) Early Yorkshire Charters ii, 1233 Bishop Welles' Rolls, 1249 Charter Rolls, 1276 Close Rolls, 1315 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1610 Speed's county map and frequently in this form until the present day, *Immyngham* 1281 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1327 Subsidy Rolls and frequently in this form

until 1428 Feudal Aids, 1576 Saxton's map, *Ymmingham* 1157-80 Early Yorkshire Charters iii, 1203 Pipe Rolls, *Ymmyngham* 1545 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xx

Imingham about 1190 Stenton: Danelaw Documents ⌾, 1242-3 Book of Fees, 1559 Institutions to Benefices, *Imyngham* 1259 Close Rolls, 1276 Hundred Rolls, 1308 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 1338 Close Rolls and frequently in that form until 1565 Patent Rolls, *Ymingham* 1202 *Assize Rolls* ⌾, 1265 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, *Ymyngham* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus

Himmingehaim about 1163 Cotton Charter Rolls, *Himmingham* 1163-70 Early Yorkshire Charters i, 1212 Book of Fees, *Himingham* late in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied in mid 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1237 Papal Registers, *Hymingham* 1238-43 Book of Fees, 1539-40 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum iv, *Hymyngham* 1256 Feet of Fines, 1543 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xviii

Emmingeham before 1135 (copied about 1240) Whitby Cartulary, 1216 Oblate Rolls

Emmingham about 1078 (copied about 1240) Whitby Cartulary, *Emmigham* about 1148 Yorkshire Deeds vii, 1166-80 Early Yorkshire Charters xi, *Emmyngham* 1136 (copied about 1240) Early Yorkshire Charters ii, 1539 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiv, *Emyngham* 1389 Close Rolls, 1424 *Yarborough documents*

Iningham 1276 Hundred Rolls, *Inyngham* 1501 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1566 Patent Rolls [almost certainly mistranscriptions]

Imingham alias Innyngham alias Iningham 1566 Patent Rolls [the scribe is playing safe]

Spellings with <H-> show a typical medieval usage avoiding initial vowel letters (compare the record of **Irby**, but not **Itterby**); the letter was not pronounced. Spellings with <E-> fall within the expected range of variation for initial <I->. The unique form *Himmingehaim* in Charter Rolls of about

1163 shows the use or influence of Old Scandinavian *heim-* 'place, home' instead of *hām*.

Irby Dales in Irby upon Humber parish

Contains the name of **Irby upon Humber** + a Middle English plural form adapting the Old Scandinavian *dal-* 'valley'. Irby Dales farm is at the point where two valleys diverge to make an island of high ground on which the historic village is perched.

Irby upon Humber, parish

'The farm of the Irishman/-men', from Old Scandinavian *Íri* in the genitive case form *Íra* + *býr*. The term *Íri* could mean not just 'Irishman', but also 'Irish viking', i.e. a Norseman resident in or coming from Ireland.

> *Iribi*, *Irebi* 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1166 Pipe Rolls ⛭, 1202 *Assize Rolls*, *Ireby* 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1276 Hundred Rolls, 1304, 1502 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Yrebi* 1181, 1210 Pipe Rolls ⛭, *Yreby* 1237 Close Rolls, 1265 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls
>
> *Irreby* about 1240 Registrum Antiquissimum iv, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1316 Feudal Aids, 1375 Peace Sessions, 1428 Feudal Aids
>
> *Irbi* 1275 Hundred Rolls, *Irby* 1303 Feudal Aids, 1327 Subsidy Rolls and generally through to the present day, *Irbie* 1576 Lincoln Episcopal Records, 1724 *Terrier*
>
> *Hirebi* 1157-63 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, *Hyreby* 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1338 Patent Rolls
>
> *Hirby* in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied 1409) Gilbertine Charters, 1383 Peace Sessions, *Hyrby* 1267-73 Registrum Antiquissimum ix

Urby 1303, 1428 Feudal Aids

Erebye 1576 Saxton's map, 1610 Speed's county map, *Ereby* 1577 Harrison

Eirby 1504 Close Rolls, *Erby* 1589 (copied 1658) Holles: Memorials, 1625 *Terrier*, *Erbie* 1613, *Earbie* 1623 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, *Eareby* 1638 *Terrier*

Irby "by" Layseby 1328 Banco Pleas, *Irby iuxta* [Latin for 'by'] *Leysseby* 1332 Feet of Fines, 1375 Peace Sessions, 1402 Feudal Aids and frequently in that form, *Irby super* [Latin for 'on'] *Humbre* 1401-2 Feudal Aids, *Irby next Gret Grymesby* 1527 Wills ii

Irby alias Ireby alias Erby be Swallow 1741 *Pretyman Tomline papers*

Irby church is on a prominent Chalk spur overlooking the coastal plain. The village's name is remarkable because it stands high on the escarpment of the **Wolds**, five and a half miles from the river **Humber** and a couple of hundred feet above its level. *Irby by Laceby* or *Irby by Swallow*, both occasionally found in the record, would be more honest. It contrasts with *Irby in the Marsh*, near Spilsby, fully 36 miles to the south-east, but, like Irby upon Humber, in **Lindsey**.

Itterby in Cleethorpes (no longer in use)

'The outer farmstead or village', from Old Scandinavian *ytri* + *býr*-. It is 'outer' from the perspective of the historic parish nucleus, **Old Clee**, by being a quarter of a mile south of the nearer **Oole**. It is strange in that it might be expected to be named from the start with *thorp*, the usual word for a secondary farmstead in a parish. But it comes to be referred to in the later 16thC as *Itterby Thorp*, and also as *Middle Thorpe* and *Upper Thorpe* in still later records, being one of the *thorp*s which justifies the name of Cleethorpes. It was eventually also *Far Cleethorpes*. Compare **Thrunscoe** (which was south of Itterby, near the **Boating Lake**) for the late explicit designation as a *thorp*.

Itrebi 1086 Domesday Book, *Ittreby* 1459 Ancient Deeds vi, *Iterby*, *Yterby* 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer

Ytterby 1273 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1467 Lincolnshire Wills proved at Canterbury, *Ytterbi* 1275 Hundred Rolls, *Itterby* 1294 *Assize Rolls*, 1327 Subsidy Rolls ⯎, 1351 *Coroner's Rolls*, and frequently in this form till the place drops out of the record

Itterbye 1530-31 Ducatus Lancastriae, 1594 *Inventory*, *Itterbie* 1564 *Inventory*, 1635 *Terrier*

Itterbie thorp 1587, *Itterby thorpe* 1589 *Inventory*

It is not clear whether the following forms represent an alternative spelling tradition for this place, or are the result of confusion with Utterby near Ludborough (which never has spellings beginning with <I->):

Utterby 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1303 Feudal Aids, 1544 *Inventory*, *Utterbye* 1545 *Inventory*, *Vtterby* 1543, 1627 *Inventory*, *Vtterbie* 1546 *Inventory*

The **Kasbah** in Grimsby Docks

An informal name for the former commercial hub of the docks developed between the **Royal Dock** and **Fish Dock 2** in the 1870s, with its fish curing houses and warehouses, at the time of writing (2018) to become a conservation area.

The word derives from North African Arabic *qaṣba* 'castle', for Westerners denoting especially the castle of Algiers and the adjacent quarter. It isn't clear whether the Grimsby allusion is more to a hive of activity, to narrow streets, or to the tradition of haggling over prices. The age of the name is also unclear, but such imported names tend to carry topical references, and this may date from Charles Boyer's apocryphal invitation to "Come with me to the Casbah" in the Hollywood film *Algiers* (United Artists, 1938).

Keelby, parish

'Farm on the keel-shaped ridge', from Old Scandinavian **kel-* 'keel' (Old Norse *kjölr*), in a genitive case form with *-a* instead of the expected *-ar*, + *bý-* 'farm, village'.

> *Chelebi* 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1157-81, in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, *Chilebi* 1086 Domesday Book, 1171-75 Stenton: Danelaw Documents
>
> *Kelebi* 1143-47 Stenton: Danelaw Documents ⌬, 1190 (copied early 13thC) Nun Cotham Cartulary, 1238-43 Book of Fees, *Keleby* about 1150 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1233 (copied in the reign of Edward I, 1272-1307) Newhouse Cartulary and frequently in that form until 1634-42 Holles: Memorials, *Kelaby* 1364 Coram Rege Rolls
>
> *Kelebya* [Latin form] 1200 Charter Rolls, *Kelebye* 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map
>
> *Kileby* 1208 Feet of Fines, 1292 Originalia Rolls, *Kyeleby* 1218 Assize Rolls*, Kyleby* 1268 Close Rolls, 1303 Feudal Aids, *Keileby* about 1215 Registrum Antiquissimum ii, 1576-77 Ministers' Accounts, *Keylbye* 1545 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xx
>
> *Kelby* 1376 Close Rolls, 1463 Fine Rolls, *Kilby* 1635 *Foster Library document*
>
> *Keelby* 1380 Peace Sessions, 1536-37 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi and in this form regularly until the present day, *Keeleby* 1629 *Yarborough documents*, *Kielby* 1634 Gibbons: Notes on Visitation
>
> *Keylby* 1500 Louth Churchwardens' Book A, 1539 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiv, *Keilbye* 1553 Patent Rolls

<Ch-> in early spellings means the sound /k-/.

The old village nucleus is sited close to a discernible but not very striking watershed consisting of a ridge of glaciofluvial sand and gravel, about 15-20 metres above Ordnance Datum, between two patches of alluvium (one drained and the other still containing **Caddle Beck**), and above what was once carr-land or wet woodland. The ridge must have been more important in practical terms than visually.

Ket Bank (no longer in use)

See **Holme Hill**.

Killingholme, parish

Probably from Old English **Cēolwulfinga hām* 'farming estate of people associated with a man named *Cēolwulf*', a fairly frequent high-status given name made up of the elements 'ship' + 'wolf'; another possibility is the rare *Cēollāf* 'ship' + 'remainder, legacy'. In either case, the second element *hām* has been replaced by Scandinavian *haugr* 'mound' (or apparently so, in one form in Domesday Book; probably a mistake), otherwise by Scandinavian and Middle English *holm* 'raised land in marsh'. The latter would be appropriate here. Phonetic reduction of the last syllable results in the numerous forms spelt in early-modern times with *-ham*; these are unlikely to be simple survivals of the proposed original Old English form. The fact that the modern pronunciation begins with /k-/, rather than the /ʧ-/ (the sound at the beginning of *chip*) which occurs in the suggested Old English personal name, is consistent with Scandinavian influence. None of this is certain, and the name is linguistically difficult.

Forms with "Kilv-" and the like and 4 syllables:

> *Chelvingehou* 1086 Domesday Book [with <ch> pronounced [k]),
> *Cheluingeholm* 1086 Domesday Book, 1180 Pipe Rolls,
> *Chiluingheholm* about 1115 Lindsey Survey

Kiluingeholm about 1141 British Museum Charter Facsimiles, about 1155 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1194 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, 1205 Oblate Rolls, 1218 *Assize Rolls*, *Kiluingehom'* 1206 Feet of Fines

Forms with "Kilv-" and the like and 3 syllables:

Cheluingholme 1086 Domesday Book, *Chiluingholm* 1150-60 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, *chilvinholm* 1159-81 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*

Kiluingholm 1143-47, 1160-66 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1166-75 Williamson: Fulstow ⌾, and frequently in that form until 1264 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, *Kilvingholm* 1152 (copied early 14thC) Early Yorkshire Charters iii, about 1180 Major: Blyborough Charters, 1319 Patent Rolls, *Kilwingholm* in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, about 1185 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1238-43 Book of Fees, 1303 Feudal Aids, *Kyluingholm* 1245 Feet of Fines, 1269 *Harleian Charter Rolls*, 1301 Feet of Fines, 1317 *Harleian Charter Rolls*, *Kylvingholm* 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto, 1386 Fine Rolls

Kelwyngholm 1303 Feudal Aids, *Kilwyngholme* 1346 Feudal Aids

Kylvingholm alias Killingholm 1305 Inquisitiones post mortem

Forms with "Kil-" and the like and 4 syllables:

Killingeholm 1194 Pipe Rolls, 1205 Curia Regis Rolls ⌾, 1218 *Assize Rolls*, 1235-36 Book of Fees ⌾, *Killingehum'* 1216 Oblate Rolls ⌾

Forms with "Kil-" and the like and 3 syllables:

Kilingholm 1148-56 Hatton: Book of Seals ⌾, 1198 Curia Regis Rolls ⌾, 1212 Book of Fees, 1240 Feet of Fines and frequently in this form until 1353 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Kilyngholm* 1336 *Harleian Charter Rolls*, 1407 Close Rolls, *Kylingholm(e)* 1266 Miscellaneous

Inquisitions, 1291 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, 1316 Fine Rolls, *Kylyngholm(e)* 1317 Patent Rolls, 1327 Subsidy Rolls and frequently in this form until 1428 Feudal Aids

Killingholm(e) 1190 (copied 1301) Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi, 1197 Pipe Rolls, 1208 Feet of Fines, 1268 Charter Rolls, 1275 *Nun Cotham Cartulary* and frequently in these forms until 1373 Peace Sessions, 1507 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1556 Institutions to Benefices and frequently in these forms until the present day, *Kyllyngholm(e)* 1228-32 (copied 1409) Gilbertine Charters, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1316 Patent Rolls, 1383 Close Rolls, 1461, 1549 Patent Rolls, *Killyngholm(e)* 1323 Patent Rolls, 1345 Inquisitiones post mortem and frequently in this form until 1402 Fine Rolls, *Kyllyngwhome* 1486-93 Early Chancery Proceedings xx

Forms with "Kel-" and the like and 3 syllables:

Kelyngholm(e) early 13thC *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1294 *Assize Rolls*, 1332 Subsidy Rolls and frequently in this form until 1458 Patent Rolls, 1502 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1546 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xxi, *Kelingholm(e)* 1301 Patent Rolls, 1335 Patent Rolls, 1495 IBL, 1535-46 Ministers' Accounts, 1549 Patent Rolls

Kellingholm 1213 Oblate Rolls, 1327 Banco Pleas, *Kellynghollme* 1494 Inquisitiones post mortem

Mainly late forms with "-ham":

Kiluingeham 1176 Pipe Rolls ⌾, *Kylvengeham* 1225 Curia Regis Rolls, *Kylvingham* 1292 Bishop Sutton's Rolls

Killyngham 1305 *Assize Rolls*, 1405 Close Rolls, *Killingham* 1542-43 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi, 1552 Patent Rolls, *Kyllyngham*

1473 Patent Rolls, 1538-39 Ancient Deeds, *Kyllingham* 1551 Patent Rolls

Kelingham 1519 Diocesan Visitations i, *Kelyngham* 1549 Patent Rolls

Hence the subdivisions **North** and **South Killingholme**, sometimes known as *Killingholme North End* and *South End*; and from them **North** and **South Killingholme Haven**. The former was originally just *Killingholme Haven* 1779 *Yarborough documents*.

Kilnsea, parish (until 1935) in the East Riding of Yorkshire, now united with Easington

'The pool or lake near the kiln', from Old English *cyln* + *sǣ* which meant 'lake' as well as 'sea'.

Chilnesse 1086 Domesday Book

Chinlesei 1115 Early Yorkshire Charters no. 1304, 1160-2 Early Yorkshire Charters no. 1307

Kilnese, *Kylnese* in the reign of Henry III (1216-72) Index to Charters and Rolls in the British Museum, 1228 *York Magnum Registrum Album* and in these forms frequently until 1359 *Subsidy Rolls*, *Kilnesse* 1246 *Assize Rolls*, 1276 Placitorum Abbreviatio, 1293 Pleas of Quo Warranto

Kilnesey 1273 *Meaux Cartulary*[41] and in this form frequently until 1519 Feet of Fines

Kilnse, *Kylnse* 1301 Patent Rolls, 1333 *Subsidy Rolls*, 1364 Patent Rolls
Kelnsey before 1678 *Map in British Library*

[41] A critical edition of this cartulary was prepared by George V. Orange for his University of Hull doctoral dissertation (1965), which is now available online at https://hydra.hull.ac.uk/resources/hull:6668, accessed 6 June 2018.

Kelsay 1725 Sheppard: Lost towns of the Yorkshire coast

A very large lake is still to be found 27 miles to the north at Hornsea Mere, but if there was ever one of that scale at Kilnsea it has disappeared through drainage, evaporation or coastal erosion. However, there are still large permanent pools in Kilnsea on the coastline, caught between the dunes and *terra firma*, and also adjacent to artificial banks in the north of the parish. Kilnsea, which includes **Spurn Head**, has been subject to regular serious flooding, coastline shifts and coastal erosion.

There is no sign of an ancient (pottery) kiln here, but the presence of kilns in this area is evident from *Kiln House* in nearby Tunstall; they will have been for burning the Chalk which is the bedrock formation in the Holderness peninsula for use in mortar and flooring. The place-name was locally pronounced /'kɪlsi/ "Kilsea", as the spelling of 1725 hints.

Hence **Kilnsea Clays**, in a muddy-bottomed bay west of **Spurn Head**.

King George V Playing Fields (now **Stadium**) in Grimsby



Downloaded from https://www.grimsbytelegraph.co.uk/news/grimsby-news/memories-king-george-v-stadium-793913, photo by Rick Byrne

The fields were named by the king's eldest granddaughter in 1958, and the stadium was officially opened in 1965. They are perhaps most remarkable for having spawned the adjacent street-names *Goldgarth*, *Silvergarth* and

Bronzegarth. George V is commemorated as part of a nationwide project to honour him with sporting facilities; there is also a field commemorating him in Cleethorpes. More locally to Grimsby, compare also **Duke of York Gardens**. The broader area was previously known as **Clee Fields** (see also **Clee**), a name now restricted to the football piches north-west of the stadium.

Laceby, parish

An Old Scandinavian name, 'Leif's farm', from the male given name *Leif-*, in the genitive case form *Leifs*, + *býr* 'farm, village', recorded in a remarkable array of spellings.

> *Lenesbi* [<n> written for <u>, very similar letters in medieval handwriting] 1086 Domesday Book, *Levesbi*, *Leuesbi* 1086 Domesday Book, 1130 Pipe Rolls, 1132 (copied 1403) Patent Rolls, *Leusebi* 1156 Pipe Rolls
>
> *Laifsebi* late in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Stenton: Danelaw Documents
>
> *Leyseby* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1204 Feet of Fines ۞, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1266 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1272 *Assize Rolls*, *Leysebi* 1276 Hundred Rolls, Leisebi 1145-54 (copied 1394) Patent Rolls, *Leiseby* 1272 *Assize Rolls*
> *Leissebi* 1168 Pipe Rolls and frequently in this form until 1214 Pipe Rolls, *Leisseby* 1200 Pipe Rolls ۞, 1214 Curia Regis Rolls, 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1266 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Leysseby* 1304 Placitorum Abbreviatio, 1315 Patent Rolls, *Leysceby* 1240-50, 1306 Registrum Antiquissimum iv, 1335 Inquisitiones post mortem
> *Laisseby* 1201 Charter Rolls, 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1322 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Laysseby* 1342 Close Rolls, 1369 Ancient Deeds
> *Laisebi* 1202 *Assize Rolls* ۞, *Laiseby* 1314 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, *Laysebi* 1259 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Layseby* 1313 Close Rolls, 1329 *Assize Rolls*

Laisceby 1240-53 Registrum Antiquissimum iv, 1328, 1363 Patent Rolls, *Laysceby* 1258-63 Registrum Antiquissimum iv, 1334 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1372 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1394 Patent Rolls

Laisby 1293 *Assize Rolls*, 1602 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Laysby* 1344 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Laysbye* 1402 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Laisbie* 1592 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Layceby 1327 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1349 *Coroner's Rolls*, 1373 Peace Sessions, 1409 Close Rolls, 1428 Feudal Aids, *Laiceby* 1387 until 1395 Peace Sessions

Lessebi 1177 Pipe Rolls ⌾ and frequently in that form until1203 Curia Regis Rolls ⌾, 1230 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, *Lesseby* 1201 Memoranda Rolls, 1227 Charter Rolls, 1260 Feet of Fines and frequently in that form until 1374 Inquisitiones post mortem *Lesebi* 1178 until 1188 Pipe Rolls ⌾, 1196 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, *Leseby* 1230 Pipe Rolls, 1282 Close Rolls

Laceby 1327 Fine Rolls, 1395 Close Rolls, 1431 Feudal Aids, 1487 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1526 Subsidy and in this form generally until the present day, *Lacebye* 1566 Patent Rolls, 1609 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Lacebie* 1564 until 1607 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Laseby 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map

Lasbye 1565, *Lasbie* 1600, *Lasby* 1601 all *Bishop's Transcripts*

Hence also **Little Laceby**, on the Grimsby side of the village, and **Laceby Beck**, containing the common local dialect word *beck* 'stream'.

Laceby Acres in Grimsby

A modern (1980s-90s) housing estate at the western end of Grimsby, adjacent to the A46 Laceby Road, but given a rural "feel".

Great **Limber**, parish

'Lime-tree hill or mound', from Old English *lind* + *beorg*. The hill or mound in question may well be the small eminence just north of the village centre crossroads, on which the Pelham family mausoleum (built 1787) now stands.

Lindbeorhge 1066-68 (copied about 1200) Anglo-Saxon Wills xxxix, *Lindberge* 1086 Domesday Book, 1171-75 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1223 Curia Regis Rolls, 1246 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Lindbergh* 1200 Cartae Antiquae Rolls, *Lindeberg'* 1296 *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, *Lyndeberg* 1259 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, *Lindbergia* [Latin form] 1294 Assize Rolls

Lynberge 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, *Lynbergh* 1332 Inquisitiones post mortem

Linnebergh 1305 Inquisitiones post mortem

Linbergham 1086 Domesday Book

Limberge 1086 Domesday Book, 1193 Pipe Rolls ⌾, 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1225 Feet of Fines, *Limberga* [Latin form] 1157 Calendar of Documents Preserved in France, 1194 Pipe Rolls ⌾, before 1219 Bishop Welles' Rolls, *Limberg'* 1159-81 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1195 Pipe Rolls ⌾, 1256 Feet of Fines, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, *Limbergia* [Latin form] about 1185 Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1276 Hundred Rolls, *Limberghe* 1230 Bishop Welles' Rolls, *Lymberge* 1263 Feet of Fines, *Lymbergh* 1314 Fine Rolls, 1338 Inquisitiones post mortem and frequently in that form until 1488 Inquisitiones post mortem

Lingeberch 1185 Templar Records, *Lingberge* in the reign of Richard I (1189-99) Stenton: Danelaw Documents ⌾, *Lyngeberc'* 1361 Coram Rege Rolls

Lymber 1430 Patent Rolls, 1526 Subsidy, 1568 Institutions to Benefices, *Limber* 1576 Foster: Lincoln Episcopal Records and generally in this form until the present day

The forms in <-mb-> reflect the change in pronunciation of [n] to a lip consonant [m] before the following lip consonant [b]. *Linbergham* in Domesday Book, referring to Little Limber (see below), has a seemingly gratuitous *-ham* added, but it is not clear whether this somehow references the secondary status of this hamlet.[42] Forms in *Ling-* or *Lyng-* suggest the name was sometimes understood as containing Middle English *ling* 'ling, heather'.

Great Limber is frequently and consistently documented as *magna* (Latin for 'great') in the Middle Ages, with this word usually coming after the basic place-name. When English starts to be used in records, mainly in the modern era, the words used are *mickle* (*mikel*, 1329 Assize Rolls), *great* (*gret*, 1529 Wills ii), and *much* (*moche*, 1493-1500 Early Chancery Proceedings xx). *Great* is pretty consistent from 1551-3 Patent Rolls onwards. The contrasting *Little* Limber is in **Brocklesby** parish.

Lindsey

The name of the ancient division of Lincolnshire in which this area sat, more fully called *The Parts of Lindsey*. This was the residue of an early Anglo-Saxon kingdom based on Lincoln, and appears to have meant 'Lincoln island', respecting the fact that it was surrounded by water in different guises: the Humber, the Trent and the Fens bordering the Witham. The name is from *Lindis-*, an Old English rendering of British Celtic **Lindēs* from Latin **Lindenses* 'inhabitants of *Lindum* (from British **lindon*, 'pool', i.e. Brayford Pool)' + Old English *ēg* 'island'.[43]

42 The context forbids taking it as a Latin accusative case form in *-am*.

43 Some aspects of the transmitted history of this name are complex and debatable, and these are awarded detailed discussion in Kenneth Cameron, *Place-names of Lincs*, vol. 2,

(*in prouinicia* [Latin for 'in the region (called)']) *Lindis(s)i* 731 Bede: Historia ecclesiastica

(on 'in'*) Lindesse* annal 838 (written about 899) Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

Lindeseia [Latin form] 1040-1 (copied late 13thC) Ramsey Chronicle

Lindesey 12thC-16thC in many documents, *Lindsey* 1326 Close Rolls

Little Coates in Grimsby

'The smaller of two places called *Coates*'; for the linguistic history, see adjacent **Great Coates**. It is distinguished first as "South" Coates, then as "Little", or in administrative Latin *Parva*, with the elements preferred in reverse order from the 16thC onwards.

Sudcotes 1086 Domesday Book, *Sut Cotum* about 1115 Lindsey Survey

With 'little' in Latin:

Parva Cotes 1177 Pipe Rolls, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1303, 1431 Feudal Aids, *parva Cotes* 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, *Parva Cotis* 1219 Book of Fees, *Parua Cotes* 1203 Pipe Rolls, 1327 Subsidy Rolls, 1381 Peace Sessions, *parua Cotes* 1272 *Assize Rolls*, 1320 Cotton Charter Rolls, 1349 *Coroner's Rolls*

Cotes Parva 1313 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 1526 Subsidy, *Cotes parva* 1595 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Cotts Parva* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, *Coots Parva* 1539-40 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum iv, *Cootes parua* 1563, *Cottes parva* 1570 *Bishop's Transcripts*

With 'little' in English:

pp. 2-7. An extensive list of historical spellings is also presented as evidence, of which a few are given here.

Littelcotes 1377 Fine Rolls, *Litelcotes* 1383 Patent Rolls, *Litill Cotis* 1493-1500 Early Chancery Proceedings, *Litle Cottes* 1539 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xi, *lytell coottes* 1566 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Little Cotes* 1610 Speed's county map, 1828 Bryant's county map, *Little Cootes* 1671 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Little Coates* 1674 *Terrier*, 1691 *Bishop's Transcripts* and in this form generally till the present day, though sometimes written as a single word

littyll coytes 1546 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iii

litlecotes 1612, *Litlecoates* 1616 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Litle Coats* 1627 *Bishop's Transcripts*, *Litle Cotes* 1634 *Terrier*

As with Great Coates, the name is pronounced with the stress on the first word.

Little London in Stallingborough parish

A common place-name since the Middle Ages, mostly given ironically to a small place, perhaps one with some pretensions to busyness. Some have associated the name-type with cattle-droving routes, but any such connection is unproven for this one.

There are at least four others in Lincolnshire alone. This one originates as a farm on the high road from Stallingborough to **Immingham** near its junction with the road to **Keelby**.

Little Russia in Grimsby

A purely local name, well-known in the mid-20th century for the once vigorously socialist west end of the **West Marsh**. Alan Dowling[44] suggests

[44] Dowling, Alan, ed., for the Doughty Centre Local History Group (1995) *Egging back o' Doig's. A glossary of words and expressions used in Grimsby, Cleethorpes and district.* Hull: Centre for Continuing Education, Development and Training, University of Hull, p. 32.

the further possibility that the name may have been influenced by the presence of yards at the nearby Alexandra Dock importing Baltic timber, but that hardly seems sufficient or necessary; most transferred names of this sort are copied from places in the news.

Littlefield in Grimsby

An informal district name, from Littlefield Lane, itself from the name of one of the pre-Inclosure open fields of Grimsby which was used as common pasture by the Freemen. The form of 1511-1512 equates the English name with the equivalent Latin form; that of 1544 is an odd mixture – as if *Feld* were an independent place-name. It was sometimes called 'the' little field with 'the' in English *(the, ye)* or Law French *(lee)*; sometimes this word is absent right from the earliest records.

> *Lytelfelde* 1457 *Trinity College Cambridge document*, *Litelfeld* 1464 Fine Rolls, *the litle felde* 1483 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i, *lee littel Feld* 1500 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *littil Feld* 1501 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i, *the littyll feylde* 1524 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books*, *Lyttlefeld* 1547 Patent Rolls, *the Lyttle fyld* 1565 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *(the) litle feild* 1571 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, 1626 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts* and frequently in that form until *Little feild* 1681 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* viii, *the little felde* 1688 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*
>
> *paruo campo vocat lyttyll feld* 1511-12 *Grimsby Court Rolls*
> *parvo campo* 1541 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iii, *paruo campo* 1569 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iv, 1684 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*
>
> *paruo Feld* 1544 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books*
>
> *(the) little field* 1625 *Heneage document*, *(ye) little field* 1696 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *(the) Little Field* 1719 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*

Lock Hill in Grimsby

> *Lock Hill* 1842 White: History of Lincolnshire, 1888 OS 1: 500 town plan

The lock in question is the exit of Rennie's dock of 1796-1800 (see The **Haven**). It was referred to as *the Lock* 1799 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Book* xiv, and it was to be approached by the *Intended Road to the Lock* 1801 *Grimsby map in NELA*. It is best known today as the site of a major road junction (A16 and A180) and roundabout. There is no current evidence of a hill, though various enigmatic mounds in the former marshland were once noted and imprecisely mapped.

Love Lane Corner on the Grimsby/Cleethorpes boundary

The generally used name for the roundabout and junction where Weelsby Road, Clee Road and Humberston Road meet. Love Lane itself morphed into a straight footpath long ago, but its name is one of the commoner local names in England for a secluded lane (well over 120 survivors at my most recent count). The one here is on the historic boundary between Clee and Weelsby. The name is also used loosely for the adjacent ground of Cleethorpes Town Football Club.

The **Marsh**

The **Marsh**, or more fully the **Lincolnshire Marsh**, is a belt of reclaimed saltmarsh and sand dunes between the **Wolds** and the North Sea coast, or, more looselyin modern usage, including the flanking zone of Till (Boulder Clay). The name is most often used for the area southwards from **Humberston**, and is enshrined in *Marshchapel*. The marshy nature of the area is emphasized by the 'island' names of villages such as **Tetney** and *Conisholme*.

> See also **East Marsh** and **West Marsh** housing developments in Grimsby.

Meggies

A widely-used place-nickname for **Cleethorpes**. It is the plural of *Meggie*, a word for a person born and bred in Cleethorpes, meaning from stock originally living in the town's historic and commercial centre before the suburbs started to spread.



The heart of Meggies

One story touted on a local electronic discussion list is that "before the sea retreated" the modest rise bounded by the bottom of Isaac's Hill and Lower St Peter's Avenue, with High Street at the top, was known as *Meg's Island*, and that people born within these limits were called *Meggies*.[45] Another version has *Meg's Isle* as a small island visible "off the Brighton [Street] slipway end" of the promenade in the 19th century. Not a shred of evidence supporting either version has come to hand.

The term *Meggie* itself has been attributed to the *megworm*, a kind of worm dug for bait on the foreshore by local anglers, but this species of worm turns out to be as elusive as the island. A possibility not suggested before is that it

[45] Dowling, Alan, ed., for the Doughty Centre Local History Group (1995) *Egging back o' Doig's. A glossary of words and expressions used in Grimsby, Cleethorpes and district.* Hull: Centre for Continuing Education, Development and Training, University of Hull, p. 35.

is simply an application of the local word *meg* '[pre-decimal] halfpenny coin', applied in a derogatory way by Grimsby folk who no doubt judged themselves worth a full penny, or that it relates in some obscure way to the local expression *the far end of Meg's arse* ("signifies either someone giving a long-winded explanation or expecting too much information or detail in reply").[46] The implication either way is that, viewed from Grimsby, Cleethorpes is out in the wilderness.

An apparent hybrid **Cleggy** is sometimes, though rarely, met.

Meridian Lakeside Arena in Cleethorpes

A self-explanatory name from the Greenwich Meridian, which passes through the feature.

Middle Thorpe in Cleethorpes (no longer in use)

An alternative name for **Itterby**. It is between **Oole** and **Thrunscoe**.

> *Middle Thorpe* 1749 Baker: Story of Cleethorpes
> *Middle Thorps* 1751, *Mid-Thorp* 1755, *Mid-Thorps* 1757, *Mid Thorps* 1766 all *Bishop's Transcripts*

New Clee in Grimsby

> *New Clee* 1871 Census

A district of Grimsby close to the Fish Docks and housing workers in the fishing industry. It was developed from the early 1870s and rapidly became notorious for its squalid housing. It took its name from **(Old) Clee** parish in which it was originally situated, but was absorbed into the borough of

[46] Dowling, Alan, ed., for the Doughty Centre Local History Group (1995) *Egging back o' Doig's,* p. 22.

Grimsby in 1872. It appears on some early 20thC maps, I believe in error, as *New Cleethorpes*.

New Cut Drain

The main course of the river **Freshney** was diverted in around 1700 to improve the supply of fresh water to Grimsby and to counteract the problem of silting in the **Haven**. New Cut Drain is a drainage channel in the **West Marsh** designed to take excess water from the Freshney to the **Humber** along approximately the old course of the river, entering the river at **Pyewipe**.

New Waltham in Waltham parish

A development within Waltham consisting originally of cottages built at Waltham Humberston station on the East Lincolnshire Railway in 1848, with a significant increase in population in the 1950s leading to its becoming a parish in its own right in 1961.

New Waltham 1933 Kelly's directory

Newsome or **Newsham Lake** in Brocklesby parish

With Newsham Lodge, this is the last hint of Newsham Abbey, a house of Premonstratensian canons, the first founded in England (1143), dissolved in 1536. The name (as in *Neusum* 1222 Curia Regis Rolls) is from Old English *nīwan hūsum* '(at the) new houses' or its Old Scandinavian equivalent, and is clearly the name of a hamlet in Brocklesby which was there before the abbey. This name shows the dative plural suffix *-um*. But in many early medieval documents the name is in the singular form *Neuhus* and the like (as in *Neuhus* 1143-7 Stenton: Danelaw documents, *Newehus* 1191 Pipe Rolls). The lake is part of Lancelot Brown's artificial landscape of **Brocklesby Park**.

Norman Corner on the Brigsley/Waltham boundary

A sharp bend in the B1203 road, recorded in *Normangate* since 1601. The latter, though recorded late, may represent an Old Scandinavian *norðmanna gata* 'Northmen's road', or if it is not so old, may contain the surname *Norman*, though I have found this surname no nearer than Grimsby before

1600. The more or less direct course of the B1203 continues southwards as a track, and no reason for the westward deflection of the road is known. The current name, now also applying to a group of early 20thC houses, appears sometimes as *Norman's Corner* in recent documents.

North East Lincolnshire (NELC)

A unitary authority created in 1996 out of the ruins of the county of Humberside (1974-1996), formerly in the Parts of **Lindsey** of the ceremonial and historic county of Lincolnshire. In 2018 it is divided into the following wards: **Croft Baker**, **East Marsh**, **Freshney**, **Haverstoe** (including south Cleethorpes and north Humberston), **Heneage**, **Humberston and New Waltham** (including Humberston only south of North Sea Lane), **Immingham**, **Park**, **Scartho**, **Sidney Sussex**, **South**, **Waltham**, **West Marsh**, **Wolds**, **Yarborough**. All these names have an entry in this book except:

> Croft Baker: a traditional (pre-NELC) name of a ward covering much of central Cleethorpes, commemorating Sir Jack Croft Baker (1894-1962), a prominent local politician of the 1930s and early 1940s, later president of the British Trawlers' Federation and a significant player in the international politics of fishing.
>
> Heneage: from Heneage Road in Grimsby, itself commemorating the family from Hainton, Lincolnshire, who owned 17% of the borough in the mid-19thC. See also **People's Park**.
>
> Park: from the **People's Park**.
>
> South: south within Grimsby, centred on the **Grange** and much of **Nunsthorpe** estates.
>
> Wolds: a vast ward covering the arc of villages from **Wold Newton** to **Great Coates**, the southern part of which is on the **Wolds**.

This book covers the whole of NELC with small parts of the adjacent non-metropolitan county of **Lincolnshire** (in East Lindsey district: **Grainsby**,

Holton le Clay, **North Thoresby**, **Tetney**, **Waithe**; in West Lindsey district: **Brocklesby**, **Great Limber**, **Keelby**, **Riby**, **Swallow**) and of the unitary authority of **North Lincolnshire** (**North** and **South Killingholme**).

North Killingholme

See **Killingholme**.

Hence also **North Killingholme Haven**.

The **North Sea**

The North Sea was for long known by a variety of transparent names such as *The German Ocean/Sea* and *The Frisian Ocean/Sea*, translated from their Latin equivalents. As early as Roman times, however, it was also recorded as *oceanus septentrionalis* '(the) northern ocean', and it is this type of name which has triumphed in modern times. The frequency of designations involving the word *German* plummeted after the First World War. However, the Dutch call it *de Noordzee* and the Germans *die Nordsee* 'the north sea', translating the alternative Latin tradition, and this was favoured in English in direct correlation with the growing unpopularity of *German*. In Germany, *Deutsche See* 'German sea' is known only as the name of a modern seafood company based in Grimsby's twin town of Bremerhaven.

The existence of *South Sea Lane* in **Humberston** demonstrates that the important road *North Sea Lane* is the northern *Sea Lane*, rather than the lane leading to the **North Sea**.

North Thoresby, parish

'The northern village called *Thoresby*', from the Old Scandinavian male given name *Þori (Thori)* in the genitive case form *Þoris*, + *býr* 'farm, village'. The contrasting *South* Thoresby is on the Wolds west of Alford.

> *Toresbi* 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Stenton: Danelaw Documents, 1202 Assize Rolls, *Toresby* 1275 Hundred Rolls

Thorisbeia [Latin form] 1137-39 Early Yorkshire Charters iii, *Thorisby* 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1277 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1292 Charter Rolls

Thoresbi 1202 Feet of Fines ⌾, *Thoresby* 1226-28 Book of Fees, 1240 Close Rolls, 1268 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1306 Patent Rolls, 1610 Speed's county map, *Thoresbie* before 1567 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 5, 1608 *Foster Library document*, 1642 Goulding, *Thoresbie al[ia]s Northoresbie* 1565 *Yarborough documents*, *Thoresbye* 1576 Saxton's county map

Thuresby 1526 Subsidy, 1553-55 Early Chancery Proceedings

North Thoresby 1292 Bishop Sutton's Register, 1437 Papal Registers, 1453 Fine Rolls, 1464 Patent Rolls and generally in this form until the present day

North'thoresby 1369 Feet of Fines, 1384 Peace Sessions, *Norththoresby* 1411 Patent Rolls, *North Thoresbye* 1557-58 Ducatus Lancastriae, *North Thorisby* 1671 Terrier

Norththorsby 1382 Peace Sessions, *North Thorsby* 1601 Terrier

Northoresby 1380 John of Gaunt's Register, *Northoresbye* 1577 Terrier

Early spellings with <T-> rather than <Th-> are Anglo-Norman French forms.

Nun Cotham (or **Coton**) **Priory** in Brocklesby parish

A Cistercian priory of nuns founded about 1150 at a previously existing place called in Old and early Middle English *Cotum* about 1150, then *Nuncottum* 1268, both forms in *Nun Cotham Cartulary*. The priory was dissolved in 1539. From the dative plural form of the Old English word *cot* or *cote* 'cottage'; for the structure compare **Newsham** in the same parish. The *Nun-*

was added to distinguish this from other local places with the same name, or with the same name in the nominative case, such as *Coates* near Stow, **Great Coates**, and *North Cotes* near **Tetney**.

Nuns Corner in Grimsby

From the former Nuns Farm, or *The Nuns*, sited by the junction of the Louth and Lincoln roads, close to where the present University Centre buildings are in 2018. The nuns were those of the adjacent poor Augustinian nunnery of St Leonard, dissolved in 1543 and secured by the earl of Yarborough. The land was farmed into the 1950s.

Nunsthorpe in Grimsby



A modern name, suggested by nearby Nuns Farm (see **Nuns Corner**), for a new council housing estate of the 1920s. *Thorpe* 'secondary settlement', as in **(Clee)thorpe(s)**, is intended to recall ancient place-naming traditions, but

the <-s-> is a modern invention which is not grammatically accurate in earlier English. Compare *Nunthorpe* in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

After the Second World War, this estate was extended westwards, for a time under the name *New Nunsthorpe*, into land which was formerly part of **Scartho** parish. This area is distinguished by street-names commemorating Lincolnshire villages. A further westward expansion of development in the 1970s, west of Stainton Drive, is or was known as **Bradley Park Estate**, formerly in **Bradley** parish.

The nicknames *The Garden City* (especially for old Nunsthorpe) and *The Nunny* are, or were, sometimes heard.

Old Clee

See **Clee**.

Old Den in Kilnsea parish, East Riding of Yorkshire

In the 17thC this feature was an island with dunes and vegetation on the estuary side of Spurn Head, and it was also clearly mapped in 1540.[47] Today it is just a shoal of muddy shingle submerged at every high tide. The origin of the name is unknown. Perhaps it represents 'old dune(s)', with *den* being the same word as is found in *The Denes*, the tract of sand-dunes at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.[48]

Old Fleet Drain (1) in Grainsby, North Coates and North Thoresby parishes

The name of a "ditch" (1864), earlier called *y^e^ Narrow fleet* in a terrier of 1697. It is described[49] as follows: "Grainsby Beck comes thro Thoresby, which together with the vast number of **Blow Wells** forms the River called the Fleet." The base word in the name is Old English *flēot*, often 'arm of the sea', apparently used here in the sense 'stream, rivulet'; but taking into

47 jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/gcrdb/GCRsiteaccount2111.pdf, accessed 29 January 2018.

48 Joseph Wright's *English dialect dictionary* (Oxford University Press, 1898–1905) gives *den* as an alternative for *dene* in this sense.

49 Unpublished Grainsby document of 1774 in the Hill collection in LAO.

account possible topographical changes in the **Marsh** over the centuries, it may once have denoted a substantial tidal creek. In its modern drainage function, it is supplemented by the *New Dike*.

Old Fleet Drain (2) in Great Coates and Stallingborough parishes

This drain originates as a creek called the 'hollow fleet, fleet in a hollow', recorded as *holflet* in Stallingborough in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied in the 13thC *Nun Cotham Cartulary*).

Old Waltham

See **Waltham**.

Oole, formerly **Hole**, in Cleethorpes (no longer in use)

Self-explanatory, from Old English *hol* 'a hollow or hole'. This is a seaward-facing hollow between the areas of higher ground indicated by the street-names *Isaac's Hill* to the north and *Knoll Street* to the south, with **Beacon Hill** to the west. It was still sometimes referred to as *The Hole* even in early-modern times (17thC–18thC). Its situation is marked by the present Oole Road, the only surviving representative of the name but a relative latecomer as a street.

The initial <H-> finally disappears as late as the 19thC. The pronunciation as "Oole" rather than "Ole" is amply documented, and seems to be due to a local pronunciation of Middle English long /o:/ as [uə], i.e. roughly like the <oe> in "doer" . It seems to be established as an alternative already by late-medieval times (as clearly indicated in *Hule* in 1372).

> *Hol* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1259 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1298 *Assize Rolls* ۞, *Hole* 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1292 Bishop Sutton's Rolls ۞, 1332 Subsidy Rolls ۞, 1346 de l'Isle manuscripts, 1373 Close Rolls and frequently in this form until 1649 Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, *Whole* 1587 *Inventory*
>
> *Ole* 1345 Placitorum Abbreviatio

Hule 1372 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, *Hulle* 1545 *Inventory*

Hool 1386 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1784 *Terrier*, *Hoole* 1443 Ancient Deeds vi, 1518 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books*, 1530-31 Ducatus Lancastriae, 1551 *Inventory*, 1613 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document* and frequently in this form until 1822 *Terrier*, *Hooll* 1562 *Inventory*

the hoole 1664 *Thorold Collection document*, *the Hoole* 1725 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, 1756 *Thorold Collection document*

Hoyll 1531 Wills iii

Howle 1538-44 Early Chancery Proceedings, 1579 *Inventory*, 1582 Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln, 1603 *Inventory*, 1635 *Terrier*, 1853 *Miscellaneous donations* 328, *How(i)ll* before 1567 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 5

Houle 1558, 1613 *Inventory*, 1631 *Miscellaneous deposits* 118

Oole Road 1843 *Higgins Collection document*, 1846 Enclosure Act, *Oole Drain* 1846 Enclosure Act

Medieval (pre-1500) spellings with <oo> indicate an 'oe' type of pronunciation as in *toe*; later ones indicate 'oo' as in *too*.

The place was alternatively known as *Fore Thorpe*, *Low Thorpe* (faintly echoing the 'hole' name) and *Near Cleethorpes*, i.e. the nearest of the *thorp*s to the historic parish nucleus at **Old Clee**, contrasting with the "outer farm" at **Itterby**.[50]

[50] Paradoxically, it is *High Thorpe* on a copy of a 1749 map of the open field system once at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, printed by Frank Baker (1953) *The story of*

Patrington, parish in the East Riding of Yorkshire

Apparently 'farm associated with Patrick', from an otherwise unknown Old English form of Latin *Patricius* + Old English *-ing* (a particle denoting association) + *tūn*; but most of the spellings suggest that the first element may be a different unidentified given name: perhaps an adaptation of the name *Paternus*, as borne by a famous 6thC Breton saint, but if so from a Latin source rather than a British Celtic one. It would be very unusual to find such a name in an English *-ingtūn* place-name.

> (*æt*, *to*) *pateringtune*, *paterins(a)tune* 1033 (copied 14thC) *York Magnum Registrum Album* [in the second form the <s> is probably an error for <g>]
>
> *Patrictone* 1086 Domesday Book
>
> *Patringetone* 1283 Yorkshire Inquisitions
>
> *Patrington*, *Patryngton* 1150-3 *York Magnum Registrum Album* and in these forms generally until 1786 Tuke's map of Holderness, and as *Patrington* until the present day
>
> *Paterington*, *Pateryngton* 1194-5 Pipe Rolls, 1231 *Assize Rolls*, 1287 Registers of the Archbishops of York, *Paterinton* 1223 Close Rolls, 1230 Registers of the Archbishops of York

Patrington's church of St Patrick is prominently visible on the skyline from **Cleethorpes** promenade. Its dedication may have been inferred from the place-name; there is no other evidence of any association of the saint with the village.

> Hence also **Patrington Haven**.

Cleethorpes and the contribution of Methodism through two hundred years. Cleethorpes: Trinity Methodist Church; and reprinted by R[od] W. Ambler (1990) The historical development of Grimsby and Cleethorpes. In S. Ellis and D. R. Crowther, eds, *Humber perspectives: a region through the ages.* Hull: Hull University Press, pp. 227-249, on p. 232.

Peaks Parkway in Grimsby

A major arterial road, now part of the A16, completed in 1998 on the trackbed of the East Lincolnshire Railway, the former Grimsby to Peterborough main railway line, out as far as Low Farm in **New Waltham**. It takes its name from Peaks Farm, a farm of the **Weelsby** estate whose name is supposed by Kenneth Cameron[51] to contain the word *peak* – presumably for the noticeable rise on which the farm sits, though it is hardly dramatic. Perhaps rather it comes from the surname *Peake*, which is found in gravestone records for Grimsby's Scartho Road cemetery from the late 19thC onwards.[52] *Parkway* is used in the sense originating in America in the 1870s: 'broad arterial road planted with trees; an open landscaped highway or boulevard',[53] though any such pretensions of Peaks Parkway are modest.

An object of interest here was the former *Peaks Tunnel*. This, despite its name, was a conventional brick bridge carrying a farm track over the railway. The farm is now accordingly *Peaks Tunnel Farm*, though the "tunnel" has gone, replaced by a bridge over what is now the A16.

The **People's Park** in Grimsby

Opened in 1883 as an early example of local and municipal philanthropy, aimed at providing a wholesome space for the recreation of all and sundry, but especially working people who might otherwise be confined to the unhealthy streets around their workplaces. The major benefactor was landowner and local MP Edward Heneage, who is also commemorated in *Heneage Road* about half a mile to the east of the Park. Many of the street-names of this area commemorate his domains and his family members.[54] It

51 Cameron, Kenneth, *Place-names of Lincs*, vol. 5, p. 167.

52 See for example the photo at https://www.gravestonephotos.com/public/findfamily.php?name=Peake&order=dobyear&scrwidth, accessed 6 March 2018.

53 *Oxford English dictionary*, **parkway**.

54 Lingard, Emma (2017) *Grimsby streets.* Barnsley: Pen and Sword History, throughout.

is interesting to see on the British Geological Survey map[55] how the People's Park occupies almost exactly one lobe of a significant tongue of silt or tidal alluvium (giving relatively poor soil), stretching very far south within the boundaries of Grimsby.

Pier Gardens in Cleethorpes

See **Cliff Gardens**.

Pleasure Island in Cleethorpes

A recently closed theme park by the foreshore at Cleethorpes. It was in business from 1993 to 2017. It seems to have taken its name from a 1933 movie directed by Roy Mack, but the more likely immediate source is a zone of the Disney Springs shopping, dining and entertainment district at Walt Disney World Resort, Orlando, Florida, opened in 1989 and therefore still topical in 1993. However, the name is a pretty obvious one for its purpose, and has also been used for other, slightly earlier, theme parks in America. It plays on the title of R. L. Stevenson's novel *Treasure Island*.

Pyewipe in Great Coates

'Lapwing', *Vanellus cristatus*.

> *Pyewipe Inn* 1828 Bryant's county map
> *Pewet Inn* 1838 *Brace document*
> *Pywipe* modern maps

An industrial area named from a 19thC pub close to the bank of the Humber, and once famed especially for its foul-smelling fish-meal factory, i.e. one making agricultural fertilizer out of discarded fish remnants. Like many another remote farm or house in Lincolnshire (e.g. one in **Aylesby**, and one formerly between **Humberston** and **Tetney**), this one had a name including the dialect word for a peewit or lapwing.[56] In early records, the name of both

55 British Geological Survey, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed frequently.

56 Compare similar names in Lockwood, W[illiam] B. (1984) *The Oxford book of British bird-names.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 116.

these places alternates between *Pewit* (or similar) and the more local *Pyewipe*. The latter has definitely won the day.

(East and West) **Ravendale**, parishes

'Raven valley', from Old Scandinavian *hrafn* + *dalr*. Only three of the Domesday spellings suggest that *hrafn* might be in the genitive plural form with *-a*, so they can be discounted. A few, although persistent, spellings in non-local documents suggest that the first element may be *Hrafn* used as a male given name, in the genitive singular form with *-(e)s*, but they too can be discounted.[57]

> *Ravenedal*, *Ravenedale*, *Rauendal*, *altera* [Latin for 'the other'] *Ravenedale*, *Ravendale* all 1086 Domesday Book, *Ravendale* 1202 (copied 1342) Patent Rolls, 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1275 Patent Rolls, 1310 Close Rolls, and frequently in this form until 1610 Speed's county map, *Rauondale* 1576 Saxton's county map
>
> *Ravendala* [Latin form] about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1314 Charter Rolls, *Rauendala* [Latin form] 1185 Templar Records
>
> *Rauendal(')* 1235 Institutions to Benefices, 1246 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1257 Feet of Fines
>
> *Raffenesdal'* 1196 Curia Regis Rolls, *Rauenesdal'* 1196 Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls, *Rauenesdale* 1295 Patent Rolls, *Ravensdal* 1249 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, *Ravensdale* 1340 Close Rolls
>
> *Randall* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1539-40 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum iv, *Raindall* 1675 Ogilby's map

[57] Kenneth Cameron, in *Place-names of Lincs*, vol. 4, p. 151, leaves open the possibility that the first element may be the corresponding Old English *hræfn* 'raven', but seeing that it occurs with Scandinavian *dalr* that appears unlikely to me.

The *dale* is the gorge with Chalk cliffs between **West** and **East Ravendale** villages, the valley of a dried-up river that once flowed into **Waithe Beck** at **Hatcliffe**. The local pronunciation indicated by *Ra(i)ndall* cannot have been heard for many a long year.

East Ravendale, the larger village, is *Est Ravendale* 1238-41 Book of Fees, *Estrauendale* 1272 *Assize Rolls*, whilst West Ravendale is *West Rauendale* 1202 *Harleian Charters in the British Museum*, *West Ravendale* 1241 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls.

> Hence also the slight ruins of the Premonstratensian **West Ravendale Priory**, which was founded in about 1202 as a cell or daughter house of Beauport abbey in Brittany.

Ravenser in Easington parish and **Ravenser Odd** in Kilnsea parish, East Riding of Yorkshire

Ravenser:

> *Rauenser(e)*, *Ravenser(e)* in the reign of John (1199-1216) Additional Charters, 13thC, 14thC Chronica de Melsa, about 1265 Knights' Fees, 1285 Kirby's Inquest and frequently in that form until 1361 *Meaux Cartulary*[58]
>
> *Raueneser(e)*, *Raveneser(e)* 1230 Pipe Rolls ⌾, 1240 Feet of Fines and frequently in that form until 1359 Inquisitiones post mortem
>
> *Raveneserth* 1285 Patent Rolls, *Ravense* 1292 Charter Rolls, *Ravenesher* 1300 Registers of the Archbishop of York
>
> *Reveneser'* 1315 Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense
>
> *Vetus* [Latin for 'old'] *Ravenser(e)* 1297 Lindsey Survey

58 A critical edition of the Meaux cartulary was prepared by George V. Orange for his University of Hull doctoral dissertation (1965), which is now available online at https://hydra.hull.ac.uk/resources/hull:6668, accessed 6 June 2018.

Ald Ravenserre, *Ravenserre* 13thC Chronica de Melsa, *Ald Ravenser(e)* 1306 Yorkshire Inquisitions, 1349 *Meaux Cartulary*, *Old Ravenser(e)* about 1400 Chronica de Melsa

(In Old Norse:)

(*af) Hrafnseyri* 13thC Heimskringla, 13th Orkneyinga saga

Ravenser Odd:

'Pointed headland near Ravenser', from *Ravenser* + Old Scandinavian (Danish) *odd*-.

burgo del Odd juxta Ravenserre ['borough of the Odd near Ravenser'] 1235-49 Chronica de Melsa

Ravenserot 1251 Charter Rolls

Odrauenser 1260 Yorkshire Inquisitions

Rauenserhod 1260 *Rental*, *Raueneser Hodde* 1260 Yorkshire Inquisitions

Rauenser-, *Ravenserod*, *-odd*, *-odde* 1273 *Meaux Cartulary* and in such forms frequently until 1342 *Subsidy Rolls*

Raveneserod, *-odde* 1286 Patent Rolls and in these forms frequently until 1349 *Meaux Cartulary*

Ravensere Odd, Ravenserre Odd 1347 and in these forms frequently until 1369 *Meaux Cartulary*

It is occasionally recorded simply as *Odd* or similar.

Ravenser is first recorded, presumably as a new settlement, in the time of king John. It appears in spellings indicating derivation from the Scandinavian male given name *Hrafn* 'raven' in the genitive case form with *-s* (anglicized

as *-es*), + Old Danish *ør*, from Old Scandinavian *eyrr* 'sandbank'. The name presumably existed for a sandbank before the town was begun. It features in the Old Norse *Orkneyinga saga* and *Heimskringla* (*Haralds saga Sigurðarsonar (Harald Hardrada's saga)* early 13thC) with reference to events following the battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066. But the mention of *Hrafnseyrr* in *Heimskringla* implies it was already a port; Harald sailed out of the place. Ravenser was washed away by the sea at an unknown date in the 14thC.

It is sometimes called *Old Ravenser* to distinguish it from **Ravenser Odd**, a town and port to the west in adjacent **Kilnsea** parish which was founded as a business enterprise by the Count of Aumale in the mid 13thC, quickly grew into a substantial place, had a Member of Parliament in 1295, and was elevated to a borough in 1299, only to be abandoned in its turn because of flooding in 1356/7 in advance of its complete obliteration in 1362. It took the additional element in its name from a feature called in Old Danish *odd* 'point', which must have denoted a precursor of **Spurn Head**.

Some writers (including Shakespeare: *Rauenspurgh* in error for *Ravenspurn* in *Richard II* (1597)) seem to have thought that the town of Ravenser and Ravenspurn were one and the same, but *Ravenser* was the town and *Ravenspurn* (i.e. 'Ravenser's spur') was a later incarnation of the elongated headland. Some commentators still appear to confuse or conflate Ravenser and Ravenser Odd, but they were distinct places in separate parishes and lordships. See also **Spurn Head** and **Sunk Island** for the changing topography of this area.

Ravenser and Ravenser Odd, in their days, must have been major commercial rivals of Grimsby, and were briefly more significant than Kingston upon Hull as trading places.

Riby, parish

Probably for **Ryton* 'rye farm', from Old English *rȳge* + *tūn*, with the final element replaced by the corresponding Old Scandinavian *býr* in the era of intensive Scandinavian settlement towards the end of the first millennium. The first element could instead be Old Scandinavian *rið* 'steps, winding

stairs' with lengthening of the vowel, or *ríf-* 'abundant', but these words have not previously been identified in a place-name in England. Consideration might be given to an ancestral relative of Scandinavian words (e.g. dialectal Swedish) of the form *ri* 'pole'.

Ribi 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1177, 1205 Pipe Rolls ⌾, about 1300 Registrum Antiquissimum iii, *Riby* about 1150 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1210 Placitorum Abbreviatio, in the reign of Henry III (1216-72; copied the early 14thC) Selby Coucher Book, 1247-8 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1290 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, 1316 Feudal Aids and generally in this form until the present day

Riebi 1155-58 (copied 1334) Charter Rolls, 1198 Curia Regis Rolls, 1207 Pipe Rolls, 1461 Patent Rolls, *Riebia* [Latin form] 1212 Book of Fees, *Rieby* 1202 *Assize Rolls*

Ryby 1200 Oblate Rolls, 1226, 1251 Feet of Fines, 1276 Hundred Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1310 Close Rolls and frequently in this form until 1530 Wills ii, 1713 *Pretyman Tomline papers*, *Rybi* 1211-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, *Ryby al[ia]s Rybye* 1664 *Pretyman Tomline papers*

Rybe 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus

Rybye 1538 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiiii, 1544 *Pretyman Tomline papers*, 1576 Saxton's map, 1610 Speed's county map, 1674 *Pretyman Tomline papers*, *Ribie* 1556 Institutions to Benefices, 1589 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1606 *Terrier*, *Rybie* 1570 and frequently in this form until 1706 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Ribye 1596 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1733 *Pretyman Tomline papers*

The spelling *Rybie* is an interesting example of the way in which one particular spelling can create a lengthy tradition only in a particular category of documents emerging from the same office.

> Hence also **Riby Cross Roads** and **Riby Gap**, a slight rise (i.e. a gap between potentially waterlogged fields) allowing a dry walk (now the A1173) from Riby to **Stallingborough**.

Riby Square in Grimsby

Formerly a hub of commercial and transport activity between the north end of Freeman Street and the Docks entrance, now decayed and no longer square. Named from **Riby** because of the commercial interests of the Tomline family who owned Riby Hall.

River Head in Grimsby

The place in the centre of town where the modern course of the river **Freshney** discharges into the West **Haven** and therefore into the **Alexandra Dock**. Now also the usual name for the site of Grimsby's main bus station.

Ross Castle in Cleethorpes

Situated on a low cliff overlooking Cleethorpes promenade, Ross Castle is a mid-Victorian folly, masquerading not very convincingly as the ruins of a castle (image on next page). It is more like a once-fashionable spiral mound, and has a Romantic grotto. It takes its name from the secretary of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, Edward Ross. The MS&LR reached Cleethorpes in 1863, and set about developing this remote place as a holiday resort. They found it necessary to build a mile-long promenade to prevent erosion of the cliff, which they crowned with the "castle".



Ross Castle

Roxton Siding, alias **Immingham Siding**, in Immingham parish

Roxton Farm, the remnant of a deserted medieval village, is frequently recorded between the early years of Henry II's reign (1154-89) and 1231 in the *Nun Cotham Cartulary* as *Roxtun*, and as *Roxton* in a range of documents from 1212 Fees to the present day, with only occasional variants:

Roxthon 1286, *Rokeston* 1291 Inquisitiones post mortem

Roxston 1415 Patent Rolls

This may be 'Hrōc's farm', from the Old English male given name *Hrōc* in the genitive case form with *-es*, + *tūn*. But *Hrōc* is an adaptation of the ordinary word for 'rook'. There is no major linguistic barrier to the name simply alluding to a rookery, except in that Old English *tūn* names are rarely formed with bird names, and if they are, they never appear with the *-es* suffix.

The only other trace this former village has left (apart from *Roxton Wood*) is in the name of the defunct *Immingham Siding* on the adjacent main railway line from **Grimsby** to **Habrough**, which was renamed *Roxton Siding* in 1905 as the port of **Immingham** developed with its many sidings, but on a branch line.

The **Royal Dock** in Grimsby

See **Grimsby Docks** under **Grimsby**.

Sand Hill in Grimsby

One of a number of now-vanished mounds of sand and/or gravel standing above the flatness of the marshes. This one was between Westward Ho! and Littlefield Lane allotments.[59] Compare **Cun Hu Hill**, **Ellyll Hills**, **Holme Hill** and **Toot Hill**.

Scartho, parish

'Mound at or with a notch or gap', from Old Scandinavian *skarð* + *haug*-. The exact significance is unclear. The original village centre was presumably by the ancient church of St Giles & St Matthew, where there is a low patch of Glacial Sand and Gravel, but whether this was ever conspicuous enough to be called a *haugr*, or whether there was ever an artificial mound, for instance a burial mound, and if so whether it had a depression or gap in it, can only be for speculation. There is no major feature worth calling a gap in the wider landscape here.

> *Scarhou* 1086 Domesday Book, 1271 Close Rolls, 1323 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, *Scarho* 1178 Pipe Rolls
>
> *Scarfhou* 1177 Pipe Rolls, 1196 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, *Scarfho* 1191 until 1214 Pipe Rolls, *Scarfou* 1195 Pipe Rolls
>
> *Scartho* 1190 Pipe Rolls, 1208 *Chancellor's Pipe Rolls*, 1218 *Assize Rolls*, 1231 Bishop Welles' Rolls, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1278 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1554 Institutions to Benefices, 1576 Saxton's county map, 1610 Speed's county map, 1652 *Radcliffe document* and frequently in this form until the present day, *Scarthoo* 1499 Patent Rolls, 1552 Patent Rolls, *Scarthoe* 1699 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, 1726

[59] http://www.rodcollins.com/wordpress/sand-hill-one-of-the-7-historic-grimsby-hills (now defunct), accessed 16 March 2018.

Yarborough documents and frequently in this form until almost the present day

Scarthou 1219 Feet of Fines, 1271 Close Rolls, 1289 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, 1322 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1331 Duchy of Lancaster Charter Rolls and frequently in this form until 1352 *Massingberd Mundy document*, *Scarthow* 1256 Feet of Fines, 1323 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1335 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1388 Peace Sessions, 1428 Feudal Aids and frequently in this form until 1695 *North Willingham deposit*, *Scarthowe* 1292 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1331 Patent Rolls, 1375 Peace Sessions, 1389 Close Rolls, 1406 Patent Rolls and frequently in this form until 1584 *Miscellaneous donations* 238, *Scarthoue* 1424 Papal Registers

Skartho 1240 Feet of Fines, 1601 *Terrier*, *Skarthoe* 1545 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*

Skarthou 1316 Feudal Aids, 1377 Patent Rolls, *Skarthou* 1322 Close Rolls, *Skarthowe* 1380 John of Gaunt's Register, 1405 Close Rolls, 1539-40 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum iv, 1587 *Miscellaneous deposits* 62

Scardho 1209 Pipe Rolls ⯎, 1219 *Assize Rolls*, *Scardhowe* 1327 Subsidy Rolls

Schartho 1231 Patent Rolls, 1256 (copied 1318) Charter Rolls

Scharthou 1276 Hundred Rolls, *Scharthowe* 1431 Feudal Aids, 1626 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*, *Scharthow* 1548 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*

Scratho 1268 Close Rolls, *Scrathou* 1328 Banco Pleas

It is not quite out of the question that the first element is really a given name or nickname *Skarði* 'Gappy', as suggested by Eilert Ekwall,[60] in which case the place-name would probably mean 'Skarði's (burial) mound', but in that case some spellings indicating an extra syllable between the two elements might have been expected, and there are none. Gillian Fellows-Jensen has suggested that the first element was Old Scandinavian *skarfr* 'cormorant', but spellings with <f> appear only in the untypical 12thC Pipe Rolls of central government.[61] The name was formerly pronounced locally as /'skaθə/, i.e. rhyming with "mathe(matical)", and this can still be heard.

> Hence also the slight elevation **Scartho Top**, now the name of a 1990s housing development centred on Wren Crescent and Caspian Crescent; and **Scartho Wood** near **Bradley Wood**. The acute-angled junction at which Waltham Road and Louth Road diverge is sometimes called **Scartho Fork**.

Sidney Park in Cleethorpes

From the fact that the land became part of the endowment of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, in the 17thC. This also accounts for **Sussex Recreation Ground**. The college was a significant landowner in Cleethorpes.

Simwhite Bridge in Grimsby

A bridge over the present mouth of the **Freshney**, by the **River Head**, commemorating a man named *Sim White*, possibly the Simon White mentioned in *Grimsby Court Rolls* around 1400. This name was stable until the mid 17thC when it must have been decided that recalling the man by his pet-name was not good enough, so the bridge became that of Simon White. Later in the 17thC some less justifiable and inconsistent alterations were made, to *Seaman* and *Seymour* White, suggesting that it was still known as *Simwhite* in ordinary conversation and that formalistic legal clerks were unsure what to do about it. The modern footbridge over the mouth of the

60 Ekwall, Eilert (1936) *Concise Oxford dictionary of English place-names*, 4th edn. Oxford: Clarendon Press, ***Scartho***.

61 Fellows-Jensen, Gillian (1978) *Scandinavian settlement names in the East Midlands.* Copenhagen: Akademisk Forlag, p. 160.

Freshney formally restores the ancient name, but the original bridge spanned the **Haven** itself, a little east of the present site.



The sign of the modern Simwhite Bridge

The earliest mentions show that the structure was originally called by the word *brig(g)*, from the Old Scandinavian word equivalent (in England) to *bridge*. *Bridge* muscles its way in in Tudor times and displaces *brig* finally by the middle of the 17thC.

> *Symewhytebrigg* 1492 *Grimsby Bailiffs' Extent in TNA*
>
> *symwhytbrige* 1500, *sym whyt bryg* 1525 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *Symwhyte bryg* 1533 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* ii, *Symwhite brigge* 1573 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *Symwhit bridge* 1590 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*
>
> *Simwhit bryg* 1628, *Simwhite bridge* 1664 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*
>
> *Symon white Brigg* 1640 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* viii, *Symmon white bridge* 1664 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *Symon White Bridge* 1685 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*

Seaman white bridge 1683 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *Seman white bridge* 1707 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*

Seymor White Bridge 1695 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *Seamore white Bridge* 1714 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books*

Only a selection of many partly similar spellings is presented here.

Skeffling Clays

A maritime muddy bottom feature named from the **Holderness** village of **Skeffling** (*Sheftling* 1154-60 Early Yorkshire Charters no. 1825, *Sceflinges* 1204 Feet of Fines, *Skeftling* 1268 Patent Rolls). The name of the village is of uncertain origin. It appears to be an Old English group-name **Sceaftlingas* derived from a male given name **Sceftel(a)* based on *sceaft* 'shaft' (as seen in actually recorded names like *Scefthere*, *Sceftwine*, all these having <sc-> pronounced /ʃ/ "sh"), the group-name then being used as a place-name. The 12thC spelling of the place-name clearly indicates /ʃ/. If that is the original form, it has been subjected to the scandinavianization of /ʃ-/ to /sk-/. A purely Scandinavian origin is also possible, given the former existence in Sweden of a place-name *Skeftling(quærn)* noted by Elof Hellquist; this means 'person from Skaftarp', but that place-name is also of uncertain origin.[62] If that is the original form, the 12thC spelling shows anglicization.

South Killingholme

See **Killingholme**. Hence also **South Killingholme Haven**.

Springfield Hospital in Scartho parish

The name of this now demolished hospital, once an isolation and tuberculosis hospital, is apparently straightforward, but it is mysterious. No field of this name has been recovered from the extensive records of Scartho or Grimsby, no spring has been found on early Ordnance Survey maps, and Springfield Road was formerly called *Carr Lane* ('lane to the marsh'). A

[62] Hellquist, Elof (1904) *Om de svenska ortnamnen på -inge, -unge och -unga.* Göteborg: Göteborgs högskolas Årsskrift, p. 132; advice from Dr Mats Wahlberg on the Swedish name is gratefully acknowledged.

number of boreholes have been dug south of the line of the road, meeting water at about 2 metres, but no spring is mapped by the British Geological Survey. So *Springfield* may be taken from, or imitate, a typical Victorian or Edwardian two-part house-name. Part of the hospital's nurses' accommodation is now private housing called *Springfield Grange*.

Spurn Head or **Spurn Point** in Kilnsea parish

This conspicuous feature on the north side of the mouth of the Humber was first recorded as *Ravenserespourne* in 1399 (Patent Rolls), 'Ravenser spur', taking its name from **Ravenser**, the lost town whose site is in Easington parish. *Spurn* seems to be from a variant of the word *spur* in a sense alluding to its long, thin, curving shape, like the spur of a fighting cock, or perhaps even from an archaic plural form of this word. Before 1399 we find references only to **Ravenser Odd**, a town and port in Kilnsea parish which was swallowed up by the river or sea in 1362. There is no firm agreement on which side of the future Spurn it was, though a site on the exposed seaward side of any headland seems less likely. *Odd* is from an Old Scandinavian word (Old Norse *oddr* 'point'), which presumably relates to a promontory existing here before Spurn Head. The modern Spurn Head must date from after the destruction of Ravenser Odd. There have been massive changes in the topography of the Yorkshire side of the Humber hereabouts, with islands and channels appearing and disappearing in a cycle of about 250 years, and with the neck of the Head moving slowly westwards until it is finally breached before re-forming with material washed out of the cliffs of Holderness.[63] Ravenser Odd is one casualty, and Spurn Head continued to exist in the late 20thC only thanks to considerable engineering works intended to stabilize it. It was last breached by storm tides in 2016 and 2017, and the decision was taken to allow it, with its nature reserve, to remain a tidal island.

[63] May, V. J. (after 1982) Spurn Head. Chapter 8, *Geological Conservation Review* 28, online at http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/gcrdb/GCRsiteaccount2111.pdf, accessed 7 June 2018.

Hence also **Spurn Bight**, a geographer's name for the tdal bay between Spurn and **Sunk Island**.

Stallingborough, parish

'Fort or massive earthwork of a group of people known as the Stælingas', from Old English *Stælinga* (genitive plural form) + *burg*; or 'earthwork near or consisting of a **stæling* or **staling* or more than one of them', **stæling* or **staling* being a word based on *stalu* 'stem, (upright) post'. No significant earthwork has been identified, and the origin of the name of the group (if that is what we have here) has not been satisfactorily explained.

Forms with one <l>:

Stalingeburg 1086 Domesday Book, 1204 Charter Rolls, *Stalingeburgh'* 1288 Feet of Fines, *Stalyngeburgh* 1303 Patent Rolls, *Stalingaburg* 1155 (copied in about 1200) Cartae Antiquae Rolls

Stalinburg 1086 Domesday Book, about 1150 (copied in early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, *Stalinburc* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Stalynburgh* 1299 Charter Rolls, 1371 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1428 Feudal Aids, *Stalinburgh'* 1453 Papal Registers

Stalingburg 1109-19, 1154-62, 1230 (copied in 13thC-14thC) Selby Coucher Book, 1235 *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1254 Valuation of Norwich and frequently in this form until 1344 Selby Coucher Book, *Stalingburch* 1185 Templar Records, *Stalingburc* 1190 Pipe Rolls, 1238-43 Book of Fees, *Stalyngburg* 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1328 Banco Pleas and frequently in this form until 1564 Patent Rolls

Stalingburgh 1154 (copied in 13thC-14thC) Early Yorkshire Charters i, 1190 (copied in 1301) Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi, 1263 Feet of Fines and frequently in that form until 1553 Patent Rolls

Stalyngborough 1303 Feudal Aids, *Stalyngborowe* 1472 Lincolnshire Wills proved at Canterbury, *Stalingborough* 1557 Patent Rolls

Forms with double <ll>:

Stallingeburc' 1200 Curia Regis Rolls, *Stallingeburg* 1202 Feet of Fines, 1263 Feet of Fines

Stallingburg early in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied in the early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1245 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls

Stallyngburgh 1339 Patent Rolls, 1374 Peace Sessions, 1393 Close Rolls, 1457 Patent Rolls, 1548 Lincoln Chapter Acts

Stallingburghe 1576 Saxton's county map, *Stallingburgh* 1601, 1690, 1822 *Terrier*

Stallingborough 1557 Lincolnshire Wills, 1592 Holywell and in this form regularly till the present day

Stallinbur' 1664, *Stallinburgh* 1700, *Stallinburg* 1709 all *Terrier*

The following spellings appear to be aberrations:

Stalingburn 1200 Charter Rolls, *Stallingburne* 1577 Harrison: Description of Britain

Staningeburg' 1225 Curia Regis Rolls, *Staningeburgh* 1267 Placitorum Abbreviatio, *Stanyngburg* 1295 Close Rolls, *Stanyngburgh* 1490 Close Rolls

Stanyngbroke 1540 *Augmentation Office miscellaneous books* 402

The ancient village nucleus was around the church, to the west of the modern settlement. Some earthworks of this village are preserved and protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (legacy UID 34711), but the excavated remains are largely domestic. The site of the Ayscough family's manor house, demolished in the mid 18thC, may offer a clue to where and what the *burg* might have been. Also, a Roman settlement has recently been investigated in

the north-east quadrant of **Stallingborough Interchange** on the A180.[64] This yielded evidence of a significant stone building and for the process of malting. It is just possible that the name of the group was built on Old English *stall* 'site of an (unspecified) building', but the earliest spellings, especially those in Domesday Book, the Lindsey Survey and the *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, do not really support this, having mainly a single <l>. The hypothetical word **stæling* or **staling* might mean a structure of some kind; the early spellings indicate that such a word might be present in the Old English genitive plural form ending in *-a*. Carole Hough suggests a further possibility,[65] that the first element contains *stalling*, although that is a word attested only later, in Middle English, meaning 'young tree'; but if that is right, it could imply that an abandoned *burg* here had become overgrown.

Stony Binks

This is a curving system of shoals branching off in a seaward direction near the tip of the **Spurn** peninsula. The Binks lie along the line of a submerged ridge of glacial Till. A similar Till ridge about 2.5 km to the north runs beneath **Spurn Head**, coinciding in part with the position of the **Old Den**. *Bink* is a variant of the widespread northern dialect word *benk* 'shelf, bench', itself a relative of *bank*. The feature is *Stone Bank on* the 1595 Cecil map and on Samuel Thornton's chart of 1707.[66]

64 Oxford Archaeology East (2017), online at https://library.thehumanjourney.net/3346/1/XLISTA 17reportLoRes.pdf, accessed 20 March 2018.

65 Hough, Carole (1998) Stallingborough in Lincolnshire. *Notes and Queries* 45.3, pp. 286-288.

66 Cecil map: "River of Humber and of the Sea and Seacoost from Hull to Skarburgh", http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/illmanus/roymanucoll/c/zoomify74163.html; Thornton chart: reproduced on Caitlin Green's web-site (2017), http://www.caitlingreen.org/2017/08/missing-lincs-some-lost-islands.html. Both accessed 12 June 2018.

Sunk Island, parish, now in Kilnsea parish, East Riding of Yorkshire

> *Sunk Island* 1678 *Map*, 1707 Samuel Thornton's chart [on which it is still an island]

A self-explanatory name dating from the 17thC, implying either that there was an earlier island at this spot which subsequently disappeared and then re-emerged in changing tidal conditions, or that one was in the process of disappearing (which is what Thornton's map seems to imply). The island does not appear on Speed's map of 1610, but does on a local map of 1678. The channel between the island and the mainland has now silted up, and Sunk Island is no longer an island. Since the date of its first recording, the land here has been reclaimed by constructing embankments which encourage the depositing of silt by tidal action. See also **Ravenser** and **Spurn Head**.

> Hence also **Sunk Island Sands** or **Sunk Sand**, a feature whose mapped name varies somewhat.

Sussex Recreation Ground in Cleethorpes

See **Sidney Park**.

Swallow, parish
A village on the Wolds with a name deriving from a local word for a place where a stream disappears underground.

> *Sualun*, *Svalun* 1086 Domesday Book, *Sualwa* [Latin form] about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Sualue* 1200-10 Registrum Antiquissimum ix ۞, *Sualwe* 1196-1203 Registrum Antiquissimum iv, 1287 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Sualu* 1275 Hundred Rolls, about 1300 Registrum Antiquissimum iii, 1321 Close Rolls

Sualewa [Latin form] 1143-47 Stenton: Danelaw Documents ⌾, *Sualewe* 1175 Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls ⌾, 1188 Pipe Rolls and frequently in that form until 1230 Bishop Welles' Rolls

Swalue before 1155 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, 1212 Book of Fees, 1288 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1428 Feudal Aids, *Swalua* [Latin form] before 1180 (copied early 13thC) *Nun Cotham Cartulary*, *Swalwe* 1163 Registrum Antiquissimum i, 1272 Assize Rolls, 1327 Subsidy Rolls

Swalewe 1196 Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls, 1211-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1227 Charter Rolls, 1242-43 Book of Fees and frequently in this form until 1361 Close Rolls

Sualowe 1212 Book of Fees, *Swalowe* 1303 Feudal Aids, 1359 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1393 Patent Rolls and frequently in this form until 1531 *Foster Library document*

Swalou 1332 Subsidy Rolls, 1339 Fine Rolls, *Swalow* 1346 Feudal Aids, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, *Swallowe* 1369 Ancient Deeds, 1499 Historical Manuscript Commission Report 14, 1526 Subsidy, 1552 Patent Rolls, 1576 Saxton's county map, *Swallow* 1610 Speed's county map, 1658 *Foster Library document*, 1680 *Pretyman Tomline papers* and generally in this form until the present day

Kenneth Cameron explains[67] this as a pre-English, even pre-Celtic stream-name. But that cannot be right. British Celtic */sw-/ develops as *[xw-], in general, and the several river-names of this type cannot therefore be Celtic, as Eilert Ekwall noted[68] whilst at the same time leaving the door open for exceptions. If the name is pre-Celtic, the same applies: a pre-Celtic name will have passed through the filter of British Celtic, and an original */sw-/ cannot have survived intact until the days of contact with the English. Cameron

[67] Cameron, Kenneth, with John Insley (1998) *A dictionary of Lincolnshire place-names.* Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, p. 121.

[68] Ekwall, Eilert (1928) *English river-names.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, p. 385.

says[69] that "... it does seem very likely that [an] O[ld] E[nglish form] **swalwe* is the source of Swallow", and then goes on to a discussion of some European river-names, with a variety of suggested origins, before latching on to a root **swel-* 'shine' which he believes would yield the Germanic **swalwōn* required for Old English **swalwe*; he concludes that "[t]his is the most plausible explanation of the etymology of *Swallow* which can be made with our present state of knowledge". This hypothetical **swalwe* happens to be identical with the bird-name.

It is strange that successive commentators have resisted connecting the name with the English words *swallow(-hole)* and *swallet*, terms which apply to places where streams disappear underground (e.g. in Surrey, Glamorgan, Yorkshire, Gloucestershire and Somerset – limestone or Chalk country – see the entries for these words in the *Oxford English dictionary*). That is exactly what the Chalk stream at Swallow did; it departed from the pool which marks its source in the rectory grounds west of the village and flowed a little way east before vanishing just north-east of the village where the valley turns sharply north. Even more puzzlingly, Cameron explicitly drew attention to this fact.[70] The basic meaning of *swallow* as a noun appears to be 'abyss, hole in the ground', and the association with water is frequent, often in allusion to whirlpools.[71] We need look no further to explain the Lincolnshire village-name. There is a field-name *the Swallow Holes* in 18thC Stainton le Vale,[72] some six miles to the south, which is, like Swallow, on the Chalk Wolds. This confirms that the suggestion is appropriate from both the geological and the dialectal viewpoint.

Any water feature suggesting a pull from below (perhaps by some agency or being, ill-understood from the modern scientific point of view), like a downward movement into a throat, will have been worthy of being named a **swalwe*, and that image allows the association with the common verb *to*

69 Cameron, Kenneth, *Place-names of Lincs*, vol. 5, pp. 145-146.

70 Cameron, Kenneth, *Place-names of Lincs*, vol. 5, p. 145.

71 *Oxford English dictionary*, **swallow** n^2, 1.b.

72 Cameron, Kenneth, *Place-names of Lincs*, vol. 3, p. 131.

swallow. Swallow is most likely named from its disappearing stream, itself named from its most obvious characteristic. Or, even more simply, the village may take its name directly from the hole, the spot where the stream in its heyday disappeared, just east of the church.

The spellings in Domesday Book, seven entries all ending in <-un> which is not found elsewhere, are not readily explainable. It may be from a reduced dative case form of the name, **Swalwan*.

Team Gate Drain on the boundary between Barnoldby and Bradley

> *Team Gate Drain* 1824 Ordnance Survey (1st edn), 1831 *Monson manuscript at South Carlton*, 1838 *Brace document*

This drainage ditch eventually feeds into **Laceby Beck**. The gate from which it takes its name was apparently on the Barnoldby to Bradley road, but the origin of the name has not been discovered. *Team* is used in some eastern dialects to mean 'chain' and 'brood of young animals'; or the reference might be to a gate wide enough to admit a (plough-)team.

Tetney, parish
'Island, raised land in a marsh, associated with Tǣte'; Old English, from the female given name *Tǣte*, in the genitive case with *-an*, + *ēg*. The given name derives from *tāt* 'happy'. Tetney is not exactly on an island, but it is on a promontory into alluvial land, between the **Marsh** proper and **Waithe Beck**, adjacent to the northern end of a significant group of saltern mounds and to three significant blow wells.

Tetney is recorded in a large number of different spellings:

Forms with <-a->:

> *Tatenaya* 1085 (copied 16thC) Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum iii, *Tatenai* 1086 Domesday Book, about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Tateneia* in the reign of Richard I (1189-99; copied 1331) *Spalding Cartulary* i, *Tatenay* 1194 Pipe Rolls ⌾, 1250 Feet of Fines, *Tataneyo* [Latin

ablative case form] late 11thC (copied about 1331) *Spalding Cartulary* i, *Tatanay* 1203 Feet of Fines, *Thateneia* in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Stenton: Danelaw Documents ۞

Forms with three apparent syllables and <-e-> in the first, followed by single <-t->:

Tetanai early in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Registrum Antiquissimum iv, *Tetenay* early in the reign of Henry II (1154-89) Ancient Deeds, 1240 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1242-43 Book of Fees, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1291 Bishop Sutton's Rolls, 1309 Patent Rolls, 1327, 1332 Subsidy Rolls, 1333 Patent Rolls, 1338 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1341 *Extent in TNA* and frequently in this form until 1428 Feudal Aids

Teteneia [Latin form] 1155-58 (copied 1334) Charter Rolls, in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied 1314) Charter Rolls, 1202 *Assize Rolls* ۞

Teteney 1226 Feet of Fines, 1267 Charter Rolls, 1316, 1428 Feudal Aids, 1514 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xi, *Teteneye* 1245 Feet of Fines, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1329 *Assize Rolls*, *Teteneya* [Latin form] 1254 Valuation of Norwich

Tetenai 1201 Pipe Rolls ۞, *Tetenaia* [Latin form] 1212 Book of Fees

Forms with three apparent syllables and <-e-> in the first, followed by double <-tt->:

Tettenai 1201 *Assize Rolls*, *Tetteney* 1308 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, 1331 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1406 Close Rolls, 1451 Close Rolls, 1477 *Charters of Lincoln Dean and Chapter*, 1547 Patent Rolls, *Tetteneye* 1314, 1351 Charter Rolls, 1402 Patent Rolls, 1435 Feet of Fines

Forms with two syllables and a single <-t->:

Tetney 1381 Peace Sessions, 1412 Papal Registers, 1449 Fine Rolls, 1523-24 Ministers' Accounts, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus and generally in this form until the present day, *Tetneye* 1282 Charter Rolls, *Tetnay* 1384 Peace Sessions, 1435 Ancient Deeds, 1474 Close Rolls, 1506 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1546-47 Ministers' Accounts, *Tetnaye* 1492 Fine Rolls, 1536-37 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum

Forms with two syllables and a double <-tt->:

Tettnay 1536-37 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi, *Tettney* 1537-38 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum iv, 1545 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xx

Forms with <Th->:

Theteneio 1199 (copied 1330) Charter Rolls, *Theteneyo* [Latin ablative case forms] 1200 Charter Rolls, *Theteney* in the reign of Henry III (1216-72; copied 1409) Ancient Deeds, *Thetenay* 1297 Ancient Deeds

Thedeneye 1303 Feudal Aids, *Tedeneye* 1390 Patent Rolls, *Tedeney* 1391 Close Rolls

Forms with <-o->:

Toteny 1303 Feudal Aids, *Totenay* 1309 Originalia Rolls, *Totenaye* 1318 Patent Rolls, *Toteneye* 1342 Close Rolls, *Toteney* 1454 Patent Rolls

Despite the variety, the great bulk of the spellings above probably all represent the similar pronunciations "Tetta-ney" or the modern "Tetney". Spellings in <Th-> are run-of-the-mill alternatives to <T-> and do not indicate a pronunciation like <th-> in modern *thing*. The spellings with <o> in the first syllable are probably misreadings or miscopyings of <e>, which can be very similar in some 14thC handwriting.

Hence also **Tetney Drain**, **Tetney Haven**, **Tetney High Sands**, **Tetney Lock** (where the Louth Canal meets **Waithe Beck**).

A spot named **Castles** used to be mapped in Tetney (e.g. Armstrong's map of Lincolnshire, 1787).[73] This has been shown to be the archaeological traces of abandoned salt-pans.[74]

Tetney Blow Wells

See **Blow Wells**.

Thorpe Park in Cleethorpes

Looks like a blatant attempt to cash in on the name of the famous visitor attraction in Chertsey, Surrey, but it clearly has some justification in the name of Cleethorpes and its constituent hamlets.

Thrunscoe in Cleethorpes (no longer in general use)

'Thorn-bush wood', from Old Scandinavian *þyrni-* + *skóg-* (Old Norse *þyrnir* + *skógr*).

Forms with <-r-> in its original position (those beginning with plain <T-> are written under Norman French influence):

> *Ternescou*, *Ternesco* 1086 Domesday Book, *Ternescrou* [error] 1086 Domesday Book, *Tirnesco* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1194 Pipe Rolls ⯎, *Tirnescog* 1212 Book of Fees, *Tiernesco* 1195 Pipe Rolls
>
> *Thirnescho* 1212 Book of Fees, *Thirnesco* 1273 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1364 Ancient Deeds iii, *Thirnescogh'* 1300 Feet of Fines, *Thirnessco* 14thC Ancient Deeds vi, *Thyrnescho* 1440 Visitations, *Thyrnescough* 1502 Inquisitiones post mortem

73 Online at http://www.rodcollins.com/wordpress/tetney-castles-another-lincolnshire-mystery (now defunct), accessed 15 March 2018.

74 Barton, Allan (1996) *A forgotten heritage? The story of medieval Tetney.* HGB Services.

Thyrnscho 1327 Subsidy Rolls ۞, *Thirnsco* 1373 Peace Sessions ۞, 1421, 1446 Ancient Deeds, *Thurnsco* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, *Thurnescoe* before 1567 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 5

Forms with <-r-> before the first vowel:

Thrinesco 1332 Subsidy Rolls ۞, *Thrynsco* 1395 Peace Sessions, *Thrynscowe* 1443 Ancient Deeds vi, *Thrynscoo* 1536-37 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum vi

Thrinsco 1503 Inquisitiones post mortem

Throunschow 1572 *Inventory*, *Thronskow* 1581 *Inventory*, *Thrunskoe* 1594 *Inventory*, 1758 *Bishop's Transcripts*

Thrunscoe in the reign of Elizabeth I *Chancery Proceedings*, 1663 *Inventory* and generally in this form until the present day, *Thrunscowe* 1609 *Land Revenue Miscellaneous Books* 256, *Thrunscoo* 1611, 1636 *Foster Library document*, 1846 Enclosure Act, *Thrunsco* 1627 through to 1690 *Inventory*, 1842 White: History of Lincolnshire

Thrumscoe al[ia]s Thrumstow al[ia]s Thrumstowe 1636 *Lincolnshire Deeds in NELA*

With *thorp*:

Thronschothorp 1588 *Inventory*, *the Thorpe of Thrunscoe* 1761 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*

The site is now covered by suburban Cleethorpes south of Queen's Parade. The name is preserved in *Thrunscoe Road* and in the names of nearby schools and nurseries. Notice that, like **Itterby** (which was adjacent to the north), it is first referred to as a *thorp* only rather late in the record.

Tickler's Corner in Laceby parish

Formerly a dangerous bend in the A46 near the 1928 (and present) boundary with Grimsby, taking its name from the surname of the owner of a

property close by; bypassed since 1963 by the modern dual carriageway, which was opened 30 years late. The surname is a Lincolnshire variant of *Tinkler*,[75] and became famous as that of a jam manufacturer in Grimsby, who lived not far away from here at **Bradley**. **Tickler's Orchard** was close to Tickler's Corner.

The **Tip**

See **Cleveland Bridge**.

Toll Bar in Waltham parish

See **Waltham**.

Toot Hill in Grimsby, formerly in Little Coates (no longer in use)

A former enormous mound overlooking the marshland between Little Coates and Grimsby, whose location can be traced through the great shallow bend at the western end of Yarborough Road, which represents the curve of its northern flank. 'Lookout hill', no doubt from Old English **tōt(e)* 'lookout' + *hyll* 'hill', though the name is recorded only very late.

> *Tout Hill* about 1757, about 1759 *local maps in NELA*
> *Toot Hill* 1824 Ordnance Survey (1st edn), 1831 *Monson manuscript at South Carlton*
> *Toote Hill* 1825 Oliver: Monumental antiquities, 1828 Bryant's county map

Toot Hill was removed in stages, till its final clearance in about 1903, for the aggregate and roadmetal used in the building of the modern town and the sand to be used in the construction of roads, buildings and docks. Its name survives as that of the roundabout next to the Trawl pub, where Yarborough Road meets Little Coates Road and Great Coates Road.

[75] Hanks, Patrick, Richard Coates and Peter McClure, eds (2016) *The Oxford dictionary of family names in Britain and Ireland.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, under **Tinkler**.

There was a mound with a similar name, recorded since 1679, in **Healing**.



The demise of the Little Coates Toot Hill in about 1903.
From Walter Johnson (1912) Byways in British archaeology.
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 72, figure 19.

Top in hill-names

Common in minor local place-names for the highest point in a locality, most notably in *Caistor Top* at the highest point of the **Wolds**, but also found locally for example in **Fenby Top**, **Hatcliffe Top**, **Scartho Top** and **Stallingborough Top**.

Top Town in Grimsby

The general popular name for the older commercial area centred on the Old Market Place and Victoria Street, now **Freshney Place**, as opposed to the late-19thC development of **Freeman Street** on the **East Marsh**. An observation by Alan Dowling's adult education class in 1995[76] suggests that, around 1900, *bottom town* may have been used for Freeman Street, but I

[76] Dowling, Alan, ed., for the Doughty Centre Local History Group (1995) *Egging back o' Doig's. A glossary of words and expressions used in Grimsby, Cleethorpes and district.* Hull: Centre for Continuing Education, Development and Training, University of Hull, p. 55.

have never heard it. Dowling's group also found written evidence for *up town* and *down town* for the same areas respectively in 1860–1,[77] but I never heard these used when I lived in Grimsby (1949–1967/1971) and I have not on frequent visits since then.

Town's Holt in Grimsby

First found on the 1841 tithe award. *Holt* is from the Old English *holt* meaning 'single-species wood, grove', here 'grove belonging to Grimsby'. Earlier it had been called *Car Holt*, where *car* is a word deriving from Old Scandinavian **kerr*, Old Norse *kjarr*, 'marshland growing with brushwood'.

Trinity Open Space in Cleethorpes

A modern planners' designation for a playing field beside Trinity School in Trinity Road, itself named from land owned by Trinity College, Cambridge.

Trinity Sand in Easington parish, East Riding of Yorkshire

A tidal sand flat, a formerly notorious shipwreck hazard in the **Humber** estuary in the lee of **Spurn Head**, first named on Bowen's map of 1750; two ships out of King's Lynn bound for Hull were lost here on 31 January 1765. The reason for the name is unknown, but the dedication of Easington parish church is to St Giles, not the Holy Trinity. Some connection with the lighthouse authority Trinity House who had an office in Hull and maintained a light on Spurn Head might be suspected. Trinity Sand has been judged to include the site of **Ravenser**.

Upper Thorpe

See **Itterby**.

Waithe, parish

'(The) ford', where the Grimsby to Louth road (now the A16) crosses **Waithe Beck**. Waithe is a small, long and narrow parish with few houses but with a

[77] Dowling, Alan, ed., for the Doughty Centre Local History Group (1995) *Egging back o' Doig's*, p. 56.

surprisingly ancient, 10thC, church of St Martin, now redundant, which was heavily restored and beautified in the 1860s.

Wade 1086 Domesday Book, 1213 Abbreviatio Placitorum, 1303 Close Rolls

Wada, *Uada* [Latin forms] about 1115 Lindsey Survey, 1212 Book of Fees

Wadde 1203 Feet of Fines, *Wadhe* 1231 Charter Rolls

Waða 1177 Pipe Rolls ⌾

Waþe early 13thC Harleian Charters in British Museum ⌾, *Wathe* 1196 Chancellor's copy of Pipe Rolls, 1210-12 Red Book of the Exchequer, 1229 Close Rolls ⌾, 1254 Valuation of Norwich, 1272 Assize Rolls, 1291 Taxatio Ecclesiastica, 1327 Subsidy Rolls and frequently in that form until 1681 *Haigh documents*

Watha [Latin form] 1275 Hundred Rolls

Wath' 1202 Assize Rolls, 1349 Coram Rege Rolls, 1375 Peace Sessions, *Wath* early in the reign of Henry III (1216-72; copied 1409) Gilbertine Charters, 1294 Fine Rolls, 1309, 1338 Patent Rolls, 1362 Inquisitiones post mortem and frequently in that form until 1716 Haigh documents

Wath al[ias] Waith 1723 Speculum of the Diocese of Lincoln

Wayth 1406, 1415 Close Rolls, 1526 Subsidy, 1555 Patent Rolls, 1638 *Terrier*, 1666 *Haigh documents* and frequently in that form until 1715 *Haigh documents*, *Waythe* 1529 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiv, 1745 *Terrier*, *Wayeth* 1673 Haigh documents

Waith after 1561 *Haigh documents*, 1623 *Hill papers*, 1675 *Emeris Collection document*, 1679 Terrier, 1830 Ordnance Survey 1" first series

Wayte 1553 Patent Rolls, *Waite* 1653 Parliamentary Survey

The modern spelling, *Waithe*, does not seem to appear till the late 19thC (e.g. Ordnance Survey 1:2500 county edition, 1888).

Kenneth Cameron must be right when he sees this as a scandinavianized form of OE *(ge)wæd* 'ford' rather than as Old Scandinavian **wað* (Old Norse *vað*) with the same meaning.[78] Reinforced by the pronunciation of the related verb *to wade*, names containing the Old English noun invariably have a long vowel (e.g. Biggleswade, Bedfordshire), and so does Waithe (pronounced /weiθ/, i.e. rhyming with *faith*). Names containing the Scandinavian word have a short vowel (e.g. *Wath* (numerous places in e.g. Yorkshire and Cumberland), though the word in place-names is often replaced by similar ones such as *worth* and *with*). A. H. Smith[79] suggests that the Lincolnshire *Waithe* is from an anglicized form of the dative case form of the Scandinavian ford-word (as in Old Norse *vaði*), but, in the light of the rest of the evidence, that looks like special pleading, and the explanation involving an English name pronounced with a final consonant influenced locally by Scandinavian speech looks best.

Hence also **Waithe Beck**.

Waltham, parish

'Woodland estate', from Old English **wald** '(high) woodland' + **hām** 'major farming estate'. This significant compound term, fairly common in place-names, is found as the name of royal estate centres founded in the first century of the Anglo-Saxon landtaking (about 450–550).[80]

Waltham 1086 Domesday Book, 1177 to 1207 Pipe Rolls (sometimes as a personal name), 1217 Patent Rolls, 1231 Close Rolls, 1258 Feet

78 Cameron, Kenneth, *Place-names of Lincs,* vol. 4, p. 178.

79 Smith, A. H. (1956) *English place-name elements*, 2 vols. Survey of English Place-Names 25, 26. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, vol. 2, p. 230.

80 It is fully discussed by Rhona Huggins (1975) The significance of the place-name *Wealdham*. *Medieval Archaeology* 19, pp. 198–201.

of Fines, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1291 Taxatio ecclesiastica, 1311 Inquisitiones post mortem and in this form generally until the present day

Waltham juxta [Latin for 'near'] *Barnolbi*, *Waltham juxta Grimesby* 1308 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum, *Waltham iuxta Scarthou* 1328 Feet of Fines

Waltham in Lyndesheymerssh 1400 Patent Rolls, *Waltham in Lyndesey* 1409, 1416 Patent Rolls

Walthame 1219 Bishop Welles' Rolls, 1454 Close Rolls

Walteham 1275 Hundred Rolls

Wautham(') 1230 Pipe Rolls, 1234 Feet of Fines

In the later Middle Ages, Waltham is described as 'near' various places including **Barnoldby le Beck**, **Grimsby** and **Scartho**, and as 'in' Lindsey and the **Marsh**.

See also **New Waltham**. Since the creation of New Waltham, the original village is sometimes referred to as **Old Waltham**.

Hence also **Waltham Toll Bar**, a gate on the turnpike road from **Scartho** to Louth, now best known in the name of a school.

Wanderlust Way

A modern circular long-distance path, starting from **Bradley** and rising into the **Wolds**. It was named in 1990 after the Wanderlust Rambling Club, whose name incorporates a word borrowed from German meaning 'the desire to ramble' or 'the pleasure of rambling'. It was originally called *The Bradley 20*, from being 20 miles long in its fullest form.

Washing Dales in Irby upon Humber parish

Recorded as *Weston dale hedge* 1638, *Weston-dale* 1662, *Washton dales* 1762 all in local *Terriers*, of uncertain origin. There was also a *Washing Dales* in

adjacent **Aylesby** parish, recorded from 1824 Ordnance Survey, but both names denote the same place, usually credited to Irby but spanning the parish boundary. It may originally have been the 'west farm' in Aylesby; certainly not in Irby. The unusual linguistic change may be influenced by the functions of the stream which flows through the spot, now enhanced by a lake.

Weelsby in Grimsby, formerly a separate parish, later united with Clee

'The farm or village of a man named *Vífill*', from the Old Scandinavian male given name *Vífill* in the genitive case form *Vífils* + *býr*. A case has been made that the first element in names like this might instead be the word which underlies *Vífill*, or rather an Old English counterpart *Wifel*, namely a securely attested word meaning 'weevil' or a more controversial 'spear'.[81]

> *Wivelesbi* 1086 Domesday Book, 1212 Book of Fees, *Wiuelesbi* 1115 Early Yorkshire Charters iii, 1182 to 1185 Pipe Rolls ⌾, *Wyvelesbi* 1266 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1293 *Assize Rolls*, *Wyvelesbi* "by" Grymesby 1294 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1358 Ancient Deeds, 1393 Patent Rolls, *Wyvelisbi* 1286 Inquisitiones post mortem
>
> *Uiflesbi* about 1115 Lindsey Survey, *Wyflesby* 1242-43 Book of Fees, *Wiflesbi* 1272 *Assize Rolls*, *Wyflesbi* 1275 Hundred Rolls
>
> *Wiflesbi alias Weelsby* 1667 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*
>
> *Wevelsby* 1314 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1350 Close Rolls, *Weflesby* 1372 Ancient Deeds

With a reduced form of the given name, mostly from the 14thC onwards:

81 Fellows-Jensen, Gillian (2004) The weevil's claw. In Astrid van Nahl, Lennart Elmevik and Stefan Brink, eds, *Namenwelten.* Ergänzungsband zum Reallexikon der germanischen Altertumskunde 44. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, pp. 76-89; Hough, Carole (2003) Wilsill in Yorkshire and related place-names. *Notes and Queries* 50.3, pp. 253-257.

Wilesbi 1160-62 (copied 1287) Early Yorkshire Charters iii, *Wyllesbye* 1537-38 Dugdale: Monasticon Anglicanum iv, *Willesbie* before 1567 Lincolnshire Notes and Queries 5, *Willesbye* 1572 *Chancery Proceedings*, *Willesby alias Weelesby* 1623 *British Record Association document in LAO* 437, *Weelesby alias Wellesby* 1637 *British Record Association document in LAO* 437, *Wilsby* 1734 *Terrier*

Welisby 1316 Patent Rolls, *Welysby* 1512 *British Record Association document in LAO* 437, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus

Welesby 1341 *Extent in TNA*, 1352 *Massingberd Mundy document*, *Welesby* "by" Grymesby 1372 Miscellaneous Inquisitions, 1383 Peace Sessions, 1406 Patent Rolls 1449 Patent Rolls, 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1611 *Nelthorpe Collection document*

Wellesby 1327 Close Rolls, 1537 *Augmentation Office miscellaneous books* 209, *Wellesbye* 1623 *Foster Library document*

Weelsby 1527 Historical Manuscript Commission Report 14, 1632 *Foster Library document* and generally in this form until the present day, *Weelsbie* 1617 *British Record Association document in LAO* 437

The name is now also used informally as a district name for the development at the southern end of Ladysmith Road, adjacent to **Clee Fields**. It is also the name of an electoral ward.

Hence also **Weelsby Park Estate**, an occasional name for the development centred on St Andrew's Drive, and:

Weelsby Woods in Grimsby

A 130-acre public open space donated to the town in 1948 by the Boston Deep Sea Fishing and Ice Company, and opened to the public in 1951. The land had once been the park of the Weelsby Old Hall estate in the former parish of **Clee with Weelsby**, which had been the home of the Boston Company's chairman, Fred Parkes, and previously of the trawler-owning family Sleight.

Welbeck Springs

Well-known springs adjacent to **Barton Street**, rising in a deep hollow and feeding a pond which was visited for bathing well into the 20thC. The place is the site of Roman finds and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

a place called Welbecks 1770 *Enclosure Award*
Welbecks 1820 *Estate Map*
Wellbeck 1824 Ordnance Survey
Well Beck 1828 Bryant's county map

The name *Welbeck* is that of the stream, 'stream rising from a spring', apparently from Old English *wella* (which can also mean 'stream')+ the word *beck* 'stream', borrowed from Old Scandinavian. This seems redundant, so it may be best explained as a Scandinavian name meaning 'the beck called [by the English] *wella*'. It is also possible that the name is from Old Scandinavian *vellu-bekkr*, with the first element *vella* 'boiling'; English names of the type 'boiling spring' are known. George Oliver, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1832, described the ambience of the place as follows: "…. in the month of February or March, a loud rumbling noise is heard in the ground for several days, and at length the water bursts forth in a hundred places as to fill in a few hours the whole area of the well or enclosure of earth where it is situated" The stream flows into **Team Gate Drain** and forms the boundary between **Barnoldby-le-Beck** and **Irby upon Humber** parishes for its entire length.

Welholme in Grimsby

Now used informally as a district name, this derives from Welholme Road, which forms its east-west axis. The road name does not appear before being mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1883, and its origin has not been established for sure. It is not a pre-existing place-name, but it appears to reflect the fact that the road connects **Wellow** and **Holme Hill**.

Wellow in Grimsby

'The hill-spur by a spring', from Old English *wella* or a similar form 'spring, stream' + *hōh* 'spur', with the second element influenced from time to time by Old Scandinavian *haug*- 'mound'.

Welhou 1155-58 (copied 1334) Charter Rolls, in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied 1460) Patent Rolls, 1275 Hundred Rolls, 1316 Inquisitiones ad quod damnum and frequently in this form until 1442 Papal Registers, *Welhowe* 1272 Feet of Fines, 1305 Close Rolls, 1328 Banco Pleas, 1332 Subsidy Rolls, 1348 Patent Rolls, 1373 Close Rolls and frequently in that form until 1543 *Grimsby Bailiffs' Extent in TNA*, *Welhow* 1288, 1314 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1471 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i, 1525 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*

Welhogh 1314 Inquisitiones post mortem

Wellehow 1289 Inquisitiones post mortem, *Wellehou* 1292 Inquisitiones post mortem, 1345, 1392 Patent Rolls, *Wellehowe* 1365, 1382 Close Rolls

Wellehogh 1314 Inquisitiones post mortem

Wellou 1322 Patent Rolls, 1366 *Grimsby Court Rolls*, *Wellowe* 1356 Patent Rolls, 1375 Fine Rolls, 1397 Papal Registers and frequently in that form until 1581 Historical Manuscript Commission Report 14, *Wellow* 1400 Papal Registers, 1508 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* ii, 1522 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i and generally in this form until the present day, *Wellow alias Welhow* 1755 *North Willingham deposit*

Welho 1477 Patent Rolls, *Welhoo* 1517 Episcopal Court Book, 1530 Wills ii

Wello 1477 Patent Rolls, 1538 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic xiii, 1566 Patent Rolls, *Welloo* 1535 Valor Ecclesiasticus, 1553 Patent Rolls, 1613-15 Ministers' Accounts

This place was the site of the Augustinian abbey of Wellow (also known as *Grimsby Abbey*, dedicated to St Augustine and St Olaf), which was dissolved in 1539,[82] and almost all the early mentions are of the abbey itself. The hill or mound, with "a spring or well at the foot", was noted into the 19thC.[83] It was sometimes called **Abbey Hill**. The low promontory which the abbey occupied part of jutted into the marshland. Its remnant is visible on the British Geological Survey mapping as a sand and gravel deposit, centred on part of Abbey Drive West and Abbotsway, and right alongside a tongue of marine sediments stretching inland as far as the **People's Park**. The abbey gave its name to the major early street *Wellowgate*, formed with Old Scandinavian *gata* 'street'. In 1545 the site and its possessions were granted to Sir Thomas Heneage, beginning a connection between his family and Grimsby that was to prove very significant in the town's expansion, especially from the 19thC onwards. He knocked the abbey buildings down and built a farmhouse.

The dedication of the abbey was picked up in that of the Edwardian church of St Augustine of Hippo in Legsby Avenue, as is made explicit in the church's dedicatory hymn by its former vicar, Rev. Kenneth P. Richardson.

West Marsh in Grimsby

> *the west marshe* 1528 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* i, *le west marssche* 1537 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* iii, *the west marsh* 1632 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *the west marshes* 1648 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* viii, *the west Marshes* 1662 *Grimsby Borough Leases*, *West Marshes* 1678 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts* and frequently in that form until 1840 Enclosure Act

82 Some sources, including *Victoria County History Lincs*, vol. 2, say 1536.

83 Oliver, George (1825) *The monumental antiquities of Great Grimsby.* Hull, p. 30. Inexplicably, Cameron (*Place-names of Lincs*, vol. 5, pp. 48-49) translates the name as "the spring by the hill-spur".

westmarshe 1664 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* ix, *West Marsh* 1692 *Grimsby Mayor's Court Books* x, 1801 *Grimsby map in NELA* and generally in this form until the present day

(in Latin)

unum mariscum [Latin for 'a/one marsh'] 1201 Charter Rolls, *in marisco occident'* [Latin for 'in the west marsh'] 1582 *Grimsby Chamberlain's Rolls*, *in occidentali marisco* 1670 *Grimsby Court Leet Verdicts*, *Occident' Marisc' [de Grimsby]* 1691 *Tennyson d'Eyncourt Collection document*

Self-explanatory for an early-20thC housing development serving the **Alexandra Dock** and its related industrial area. The marsh itself was common land which had been enclosed in 1514.

West Ravendale

See **Ravendale**.

The Willows, estate in Grimsby, the land being formerly in Great Coates parish

A self-explanatory name for a housing estate on the north bank of the **Freshney** and its **New Cut**. Building began in the late 1960s.

The (Lincolnshire) **Wolds**

The range of chalk hills west of Grimsby, whose name consists of the Old English word *wald* 'extensive woodland', and later, but probably not in major ancient place-names, 'high country, hills'. *Wolds* is from the Middle English plural form of this word, indicating that these hills got their present name only after the word had acquired its later meaning. See also **Waltham** and **Wold Newton**.

Wold Newton, parish

'The new farm or village', from Old English *nīwe* + *tūn*, but in existence as early as Domesday Book; distinguished as 'the **Wold** new-farm' from the 13thC, but it is not clear from which other *Newton*(s) it was to be

distinguished. Lincolnshire, and specifically Lindsey, has more than one other, the nearest being Newton-by-Toft, just beyond Market Rasen. For *wald* 'woodland', later 'upland', see also **Waltham**.

Newton appears in 13 different spellings discovered so far, and *Wold Newton* in no fewer than 31. The display below is drastically reduced.

With no qualifying word:

> *Neutone* 1086 Domesday Book, *Neutun* 1170-85 *Holywell document*
>
> *Neutona* [Latin form] 1175, 1245 (copied 13thC) *Alvingham Cartulary*
>
> *Neuton(')* 1204 Pipe Rolls, 1238-41 Book of Fees, 1281 Pleas of Quo Warranto and frequently in this form until 1431 Feudal Aids, *Newton(')* 1176 Pipe Rolls, 1220 Curia Regis Rolls, 1303 Feudal Aids, *Newton* 1428 Feudal Aids, 1526 Subsidy, 1566 *Bishop's Transcripts*
>
> *Niwetuna* [Latin form] about 1150 Durham Dean and Chapter Charters, *Niweton(')* 1193 Pipe Rolls

With *wald*:

> *Wald neuton* early in the reign of Henry II (1154-89; copied 13thC) *Alvingham cartulary*, *Wald Neuton* 1308 Close Rolls, 1376 Peace Sessions, *Waldneuton(')* 1238 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1327 Banco Pleas, 1373 Peace Sessions, 1431 Feudal Aids, *Waldnewton* 1329 Papal Registers, 1387 Peace Sessions, 1510 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic i
>
> *Waldeneweton(')* 1202 Assize Rolls, 1236 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1272 Feet of Fines, 1388 Patent Rolls
>
> *Wand Niuueton'* [meaning *Waud*? (with <n> for <u>), a Norman French-influenced spelling] 1213 Curia Regis Rolls

With the later form *wold*:

Woldneuton 1248 Bishop Grosseteste's Rolls, 1297 *Harleian Charters in British Museum*, *Woldnewton(')* 1483 Ancient Deeds, *Wold Newton* 1557 Institutions to Benefices, 1570, 1622, 1674 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1736 *Yarborough documents* and generally in this form until the present day

Woldenewton 1510 Letters and papers, foreign and domestic i

Would Newton 1591 *Bishop's Transcripts*, 1648 *Middleton document, University of Nottingham* and frequently in this form until 1734 *Yarborough documents*

Woold Newton 1724 Terrier

In part because of changes in the local dialect, the first word *wold* came to be (mis)understood as *old*, and it is that which is translated by the Latin *vetera* (not a classical form) recorded in 1386.

Oldenewton 1507 Patent Rolls, *Oldenewtonne* 1558 Administrations in the Consistory Court of Lincoln

Vetera Neuton' 1386 Peace Sessions

Wybers Wood, estate in Grimsby, the land being formerly in Great Coates parish; and a wood in Aylesby

This name was adopted for a new housing estate begun in the 1970s, adjacent to Grimsby's boundary with Aylesby. The wood which gives rise to the name is just within Aylesby parish, and is recorded in:

Wybers Covers 1824 Ordnance Survey (1st edn)

Wyburghs Hole Pl[antatio]n 1828 Bryant's county map

The name *Wybers* appears several times over in Aylesby, especially in *Wybers Farm*. The basic farm-name must contain the surname *Wyber*, itself

derived from the Old English female given name *Wīgburg* 'battle' + 'stronghold'.[84]

Yarborough in Grimsby

An informal district-name and electoral ward name deriving from Yarborough Road, which reflects the former ownership of much of the land in this area by the earls of Yarborough, especially the first four (1837-1936). Their seat is at **Brocklesby Park**, but the place-name from which the earldom's title is taken is the *Yarborough* of Yarborough Camp, a probable Iron Age fort and definite wapentake meeting-place in Croxton parish. This name derives from Old English *eorð-burg* 'earth fort'.[85]

84 Hanks, Patrick, Richard Coates and Peter McClure, eds (2016) *The Oxford dictionary of family names in Britain and Ireland.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, under **Wyber**.

85 Cameron, Kenneth, with John Insley (1998) *A dictionary of Lincolnshire place-names.* Nottingham: English Place-Name Society, p. 146; Cox, Barrie (1995-6) Yarboroughs in Lindsey. *Journal of the English Place-Name Society* 28, pp. 50-60, at pp. 52-53.



Old postcard showing the avenue of trees in the People's Park, Grimsby, in its prime

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Smith's map of the Grimsby area, downloaded from http://www.nelalhs.co.uk/?pageid=330. It is shown rotated on p. 3.

About the author

Richard Coates was born in Grimsby, lived there for the first 18 years of his life, attended Wintringham Boys' Grammar School, and has revisited several times a year for decades. He was Professor of Linguistics at the University of Sussex from 1991 to 2006, and held the same position at the University of the West of England, Bristol, till 2019. He is also President of the English Place-Name Society, which is based at Nottingham University, and was formerly Hon. Director of the Survey of English Place-Names. He has published many books, articles and web-contributions on language, names and local history.



A final tribute to what made old Grimsby famous: the mural on the former Seaman's Mission building, Hope Street, showing one of Grimsby's near-water seine net fishing boats

End of document